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LEADERS LAY WREATHS AT HOXHA'S GRAVE 11 APR

AU121311 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] Thousands of people went to the Martyrs of the Nation Cemetery in Tirana today. Approaching Comrade Enver Hoxha's grave, they saluted with clenched fists and placed bouquets of flowers on the grave.

At 1000 hours, the crowds cheered the arrival of Comrade Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and other party and state leaders: Comrade Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrades Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Prokop Murra, Simon Stefani, Kico Mustaqi, Llambi Gegprifti, Pirro Kondi, Vangjel Cerrava; Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, AWP Central Committee member and President of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front, and other comrades.

The party and state leaders approached Comrade Enver's grave and placed wreaths on it. Comrades Ramiz Alia and Foto Cami placed a wreath on behalf of the AWP Central Committee; Comrades Xhafer Spahiu and Petro Dode placed a wreath on behalf of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; a wreath was placed on behalf of the Council of Ministers by Comrades Adil Carcani and Hekuran Isai. A wreath was also placed on Comrade Enver Hoxha's grave by Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, his life companion and co-militant.

All those present saluted with clenched fists while the national anthem was played.

Later, Comrade Ramiz Alia and the other party and state leaders met with inhabitants of the capital who had come to the cemetery, and had cordial talks with them.

ALIA GREETS GREECE'S SARTZETAKIS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU251300 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Text] Tirana, March 25 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message of greetings to the president of the Greek Republic, Khristos Sartzetakis:

"The national day of the Greek Republic provides me the pleasure, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name, to convey to you and through you to the friendly Greek people the ardent greetings and cordial wishes for their happiness and country's prosperity.

"I wish that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two neighbouring countries develop and strengthen uninterruptedly in their common interest, peace and security in the Balkans."

COMMENTATOR ASSESSES ZHIVKOV VISIT TO POLAND

AU111839 Sofia BTA in English 1837 GMT 11 Apr 87

["Fruitful Results of the Bulgaro-Polish Dialogue" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 11 (Nencho Khranov, BTA political observer) -- A fruitful visit which will give strong impulse to the further development of the Bulgaro-Polish relations, will contribute to the unity of the socialist community countries, this is the assessment of the friendly working visit of Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, to Poland.

What are the reasons for this assessment? An intensive, businesslike and constructive talk was held at the state residence close to Warsaw. Its chief goal was to make a thorough review of the ever widening Bulgaro-Polish cooperation and most of all to outline new ideas and initiatives which will raise its level to the present responsible stage of development of the two fraternal countries. The joint communique on Mr Todor Zhivkov's visit shows that what has been completed will really give a mighty impetus to the relations between the BCP and the Polish United Workers' Party, between the two countries and peoples, in all spheres of life.

What is important is the fact that the two sides search for new, even more efficient forms of cooperation, exchange experience, especially in the sphre of reorganization and management of the national economy. The efforts are oriented toward deepening of the economic and techno-scientific cooperation, mainly through broadening of specialization and integration. During the Bulgaro-Polish summit an intergovernmental agreement was signed for direct production and techno-scientific cooperation between the enterprises and organisations of the two countries. This direct cooperation will lead to joint developments in the most progressive branches of the national economy, it will facilitate in practice the deepening of the integration processes.

During the Zhivkov-Jaruzelski summit the main problems of the current international sitution were reviewed. This review confirmed the full unanimity in the estimations, as well as in the conclusions. I would like to emphasise two moments of special political importance. In the first place this is the unanimous assessment of the historical significance of the resolutions of the CPSU 27th Congress and of the January Plenum of the CC of the CPSU. Both sides are of the opinion that this is a programme of universal and intransient [as received] importance. With this course the Communist Party of the Soviet Union gives a considerable contribution to the theory and practice of socialism on the eve of the 21st century, develops constructively the theory of Marxism-Leninism. In the second place, of enormous political importance is the Bulgaro-Polish position that it is in the present complicated international situation that all must work actively for achievement of unity of action between all states and political forces in order to free the world from the threat of nuclear destruction, to eliminate war and violence, for the establishing of a comprehensive system for international peace and security.

Bulgaria and Poland expressed their full support to the exceptionally important Soviet initiatives for complete liquidation of nuclear weapons, for elimination of the Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles from Europe, for freeing the continent from the burden of weapons. In the struggle for realization of these initiatives of historical importance is the friendship and unity of the fraternal socialist countries, the all-around development of their relations.

The results of the latest Bulgaro-Polish summit, in the bilateral and international aspects, represent a political event with great political importance.

Zhivkov Cables Jaruzelski

LD102029 Warsaw PAP in English 1754 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 10 -- BCP CC general secretary, President of the State Council of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov, while leaving the Polish territory aboard a plane, sent a cable to PUWP CC first secretary, President of the Council of State of Poland Wojciech Jaruzelski.

In his cable Zhivkov conveyed to Jaruzelski, the PUWP CC, the State Council of Poland and the Polish nation the best greetings and thanks for the cordial reception in Poland.

"Our meetings and talks once again confirmed that the fraternal friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and Poland are ever more developing and deepening in the interest of our nations, the socialist community and peace in the world," reads the cable.

ZHIVKOV TO VISIT ALGERIA 'SECOND HALF OF APRIL'

AU131446 Sofia BTA in English 1523 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Sofia, April 13 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria will pay an official friendly visit to Algeria in the second half of April at the invitation of Col. Bendjedid Chadli, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and secretary general of the National Liberation Front.

LEADERS SEND MESSAGE ON HUNGARIAN NATIONAL DAY

AU131425 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP, to Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic:

Dear Comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the Bulgarian people, and on our own behalf, we convey to you, the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidium, the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and the fraternal Hungarian people, most cordial and comradely greetings and wishes on the occasion of the 42d anniversary of the liberation of Hungary.

We rejoice at the successes in the construction of socialism achieved by the Hungarian working people under the leadership of the MSZMP, in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. We highly appreciate the peace-loving foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic, aimed at eliminating the threat of nuclear war and establishing an atmosphere of confidence and cooperation in Europe and the world.

It is with satisfaction that we point out the successful, fruitful, and all-round development of relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. We are convinced that the friendship and cooperation between our two parties and countries, and our joint activities within the framework of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact organization, will continue to develop and be intensified in the spirit of the agreements reached at the highest level, to the benefit of our two peoples, and for the consolidation of the unity and power of the socialist community, and the cause of peace.

We wholeheartedly wish you, dearest comrades, and the entire Hungarian people -- new successes along the path of the comprehensive development of socialist Hungary, in implementing the decisions of the 13th MSZMP Congress.

STOYAN MARKOV DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW 13 APRIL

AU131325 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] On 13 April Stoyan Markov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Research and Technology, departed for Moscow. He will take part in a working session of the leaders of the activity related to the priority area of applying electronics to the national economy, which is a part of the Comprehensive Program for Scientific-Technical Progress of the CEMA Member-Countries.

DEPUTY MINISTER ON RADIATION AFTER CHERNOBYL

AU071203 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Apr 87 p 2

[BTA report on an interview with Prof Lyubomir Shindarov, first deputy minister of public health, by Bulgarian television on 4 April, entitled "There Is No Cause for Alarm"]

[Excerpts] In its "Panorama" program on 4 April, Bulgarian Television broadcast an interview with Prof Lyubomir Shindarov, first deputy minister of public health and chief state sanitary inspector.

Asked whether there has been any change in the country's background radiation he answered: Yes there has been a change, the facts of which should be known, without underestimation or exaggeration. As you know, at the end of April last year our country was partially affected when in some places, there was a fallout of radioactive substances released into the atmosphere after the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear plant. Of all the radioactive substances that affected our country there were three which have an effect on people's health or the environment: radioactive iodine, strontium, and cesium. The influence of radioactive iodine has already disappeared; it accounted for 90 percent or even more of the radioactive substances. The process of its disintegration began at the beginning of June and ended completely toward the end of the month. The open water reservoirs became pure again, and thus joined the pure water and air of the country. The country's background radiation became fully normal as before.

The second radioactive substance -- strontium -- is the most dangerous substance for the human organism because it can accumulate in the bones, does not disintegrate, and in fact affects man throughout his life with all the subsequent negative consequences for his health. Because of the characteristics of the radioactive fuel of the Chernobyl nuclear plant, strontium accounts for such negligible quantities that we do not attribute any importance to it. It is fully harmless for the health of the people in our country.

HUSAK INTERVIEWED ON GORBACHEV VISIT 11 APR

LD111839 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1705 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Interview with Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, by unidentified female Czechoslovak television correspondent "at the close of the official, friendly visit by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee"; place not given -- recorded in Czech]

[Text] [Correspondent] Esteemed Comrade General Secretary, you have just said goodbye at Bratislava Airport to the special guest, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. Would you be so kind as to tell us how to evaluate his visit, what results it will bring for the further development of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation?

[Husak] I think that not only I, but all of people who met with Comrade Gorbachev were very happy and enthusiastic about his sort of human, political approach to Czechoslovakia, and this also expressed the mutual feelings during the talks. He himself was, as he said, even surprised by such a pleasant, friendly, comradely approach from all the strata of people with whom he met during the 3 days and this also created a climate for the whole talks.

It is important for our mutual relations that both sides have evaluated them as being very good, and at the same time we said to one another that it is necessary to move on from good intentions to the realizatin of all areas -- political, economic, cultural, and so on. So, in fact, we had talks about the continuation of, about improving and deepening, all contacts. Both sides emphasized the development of scientific and technical and economic cooperation, and making use of new forms about which we are continually speaking -- direct relations, joint enterprises, deeper cooperation; and simply greater supplementing of our economies which will be beneficial to both sides, so that it helps the growth of both sides.

The (?political) effect was given by the great attention of our whole public toward this visit. I think that this attention symbolizes not only relations, esteem, and admiration of the person of Comrade Gorbachev, but also of the CPSU and the Soviet Union as a whole. He somehow symbolizes all these new moments, the fervor of forces for a higher level of socialist society, for greater freedom, for freer expression and action of the people at all levels. On the other hand, he is also fighting for the development of all socialist countries, of relations between our countries. I think that at first glance, given the impressions from the 3 days and from the talks with me, with members of the Presidium, and with economic workers, in factories and cooperatives, we can be very happy. He also left with the best impressions.

[Correspondent] At the meeting in Prague, which was at the same time a brilliant demonstration of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship, Comrade Gorbachev delivered significant new peace initiatives. Could you tell us your views on them?

[Husak] I regard them at this time as very significant. The Soviet Union has put forward -- and this is a well-known fact -- many, many peace proposals. The Western states have, however, continued to raise objections: not enough verification, the issues of short-range nuclear missiles and conventional weapons have not been tackled, and so on. Comrade Gorbachev has answered all these issues in his new and comprehensive proposal and, as he said at the meeting yesterday, he swept them away from the table and gave a clear-cut, constructive, and unequivocal answer to all existing objections. [paragraph continues]

So, theoretically speaking, nothing should stand in the way of future talks. Of course, as we know our Western partners, something different probably will happen, although to my knowledge at this moment the reaction up to now has, on the whole, been positive, even in the Western countries.

[Correspondent] Thank you on behalf of all of us who have had the honor of accompanying Comrade Gorbachev and you on this trip in Czechoslovakia. I thank you heartily for the interview.

RUDE PRAVO DENIES CPCZ-GORBACHEV RIFT

AU140901 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Apr 87 p 3

[Dusan Rovensky article in the "We Comment" column: "Vain Speculations"]

[Text] Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev is among us. In the streets of our capital, wherever he drove, some 150,000 people welcomed and greeted him on Thursday [9 April]. It was a welcome such as Prague has not experienced for a long time. It was a sincere, enthusiastic, and warm welcome. We welcomed Mikhail Gorbachev as the representative of the Soviet people, with whom we are linked by profound, comradely, and traditional bonds of brotherhood and cooperation. We welcomed him as an outstanding fighter for the most valuable thing that contemporary mankind possesses -- peace and peaceful cooperation among nations.

Press, radio, and television reporters from various countries gathered in Prague for this event. There is no doubt that many had come with a sincere desire to report to their readers and listeners the true atmosphere of a significant event. However, let us also say openly that not all came with the same intention. There are also those who set in motion literally an avalanche of arrant speculations, disinformation, and deliberate lies fabricated on a simple, humanly understandable fact -- that the visit was postponed for a few days because Mikhail Gorbachev had a cold. What were these speculations? Allegedly, there are profound differences of view between the CPCZ and the CPSU, on fundamental political and economic problems. Prague is allegedly dissatisfied with Moscow's political course and thinks that it is undermining Prague's political position. There was a flood of speculation that the postponement of the visit was allegedly caused by M.S. Gorbachev's "dissatisfaction" with the proposed program for the visit, and so forth.

The French newspaper LA LIBERATION asserted in all seriousness that the postponement of the visit was caused by "disagreements with Prague." The Italian newspaper LA REPUBLICA: M. Gorbachev, allegedly, postponed the visit "until signals about willingness for reforms come from Prague." The Italian newspaper IL TEMPO: allegedly "political problems of a more serious nature cropped up at the last moment." The British newspaper THE DAILY TELEGRAPH then capped all these fantasies when it wrote that " a split has occurred between Prague and Moscow..."

Why this flood of disinformation and speculations?

There is no doubt that behind it lies the notorious intention of international reaction to drive a wedge between the USSR and the other socialist counties, sow dissent about their principled unity, and cast doubt on Czechoslovak-Soviet relations, on our cooperation and mutuality.

The wave of speculation, which in recent days has choked the pages of many bourgeois newspapers, is in this respect literally a textbook example of the "reliability" of bourgeois journalism.

The CPCZ -- and the course of the visit shows it more than convincingly -- fully supports the innovative course of Soviet Communists in both domestic and foreign policy; this course has the spontaneous support of all Czechoslovak people.

The 17th CPCZ Congress said unambiguously that Socialist Czechoslovakia will consistently proceed on the path of the acceleration of the development of socialist society. The recent CPCZ Central Committee session stressed that the CPCZ leadership, and our government, will make full and comprehensive use of the momentous stimuli of the January plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, whose resolutions express the fundamental trends and objective needs of the development of socialism. The innovative course of Soviet Communism elicits an immense response, the sympathies, and interest of Communists, of all Czechoslovak people.

As Comrade Gustav Husak and Mikhail Gorbachev now stressed in their speeches at the gala dinner at Prague Castle, relations between the CPCZ and the CPSU are characterized by full unanimity of views on how to strive even more successfully for the strengthening of world peace and how to develop socialism and democracy even further.

Endorses Gorbachev Proposals

AU141005 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Apr 87 p 2

[Dusan Rovensky article in the "We Comment" column: "Urgent Voice From Prague"]

[Text] An urgent peace appeal has once again resounded from the capital of our fatherland. It comes at a time of exceptional importance for the peaceful future of our continent, for the tomorrow of all mankind. In his important speech in the Prague Palace of Culture, CPSU Central Committee Generals Secretary Mikhail Gorbavhev proposed new initiatives, which in their totality constitute a further intensification of the efforts for peace and security.

The essence of the latest Soviet initiatives concerns vitally important issues. These initiatives proceed from the fundamental idea that the times in which we live present complex and urgent problems about the future of mankind. The most important of them is how to halt the arms buildup both in nuclear and conventional weapons. The accelerating rate of growth of the arms arsenals heightens the danger of a conflict. This danger can be allayed, however.

The Soviet Union is prepared to reduce strategic offensive weapons by half within 5 years, and eliminate them completely within 10 years. About 2 months ago the USSR proposed that an agreement on intermediate-range missiles be concluded. Mikhail Gorbachev is now proposing further momentous steps. To carry them out would constitute further progress in this so-important issue.

The missiles of operational-tactical designation are a dangerous component of the arsenal in Europe. They have a range of 500-1,000 km and both sides have hundreds of them.

The latest Soviet proposals envisage conducting talks on these projectiles [strely] independently of the course of the dialogue about intermediate-range missiles. Here, the two sides would pledge not to increase the number of their operational-tactical missiles.

When an agreement on intermediate-range missiles is signed, the Soviet Union -- after an agreement with the CSSR and the GDR Governments -- would withdraw its missiles from the territory of these states, which have been stationed there as a retaliatory measure for the stationing of American nuclear intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee stressed in this connection that the verification of future agreements, including on-site inspection, is of considerable importance, too. Inspection would essentially concern missiles and launching facilities, but also other military facilities.

The latest Soviet proposals -- and this is their characteristic feature -- deal with the reduction of all the types of risks of a nuclear conflict. The USSR proposes reducing the number of tactical nuclear weapons and, subsequently, eliminating these types of weapons. The number of armed forces and conventional armaments, too, should be radically reduced. In this respect, the latest Soviet proposals are linked to the Budapest Appeal of the Warsaw Pact states produced last June.

It is natural that these extensive and far-reaching disarmament measures require a corresponding negotiation mechanism. The Soviet Union therefore proposes a meeting of ministers of foreign affairs of the 35 countries that signed the Final Act of the Helsinki conference in 1975. From their meeting could originate a decision on starting an extensive dialogue, whose outcome would be a radical reduction of tactical nuclear weapons, armed forces, and conventional armament.

The latest Soviet proposals also interpret the reduction of military tensions as a broad range of ways and means. For example, nuclear-free zones and zones without chemical weapons would have an important place. The Soviet Union, as Mikhail Gorbachev stressed, endorses these initiatives, in which Czechoslovakia also significantly participated. It also presses for the earliest possible elaboration of an international convention to ban chemical weapons.

The latest initiatives proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev in Prague are linked to the Soviet program for the elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction contained in the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's declaration of 15 January 1986. This program has been accepted by the broadest world public as an urgent plan of action aimed at ridding mankind of the risk of destruction.

The peace initiative are further expanded by the proposals submitted by the Soviet Union to the United States on 28 February 1987, namely, that a separate agreement be concluded between the United States and the USSR on the total elimination of Soviet and American intermediate-range missiles in Europe, and on a substantial reduction of their numbers in the Asian part of the USSR and on U.S. territory.

The Prague proposals constitute in their totality a new and significant step in the efforts for peace and security in Europe. Our old continent and all mankind have been given another chance. It would be unforgivable to waste such a chance.

We are virtually interested in having Europe becoming a continent of peace, in successfully continuing the relaxation of tension. All Czechoslovak people -- fully and unreservedly -- endorse Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's peace proposals, proposals aimed at a world without nuclear weapons, a world of peace.

ENVOY TO FRG CALLS GORBACHEV VISIT 'FANTASTIC'

LD141019 Hamburg DPA in German 0938 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Bonn (DPA) -- The ambassadors of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, in obvious unity, emphasized in Bonn on Tuesday the good relations between their two countries. The Prague ambassador, Dusan Spacil, and his Soviet colleague, Yuliy Kvitsinksiy, spoke in identical terms about the positive and constructive course of the visit by the Soviet general secretary, Mikhail Gorbachev, to the CSSR, and said that rumors about problems and differences of opinion between the two states' leadership belong to the realm of speculation.

Kvitsinskiy and Spacil spoke in the Czechoslovak Embassy at a joint press conference, such as has not been seen as far as political ambassadors [as received] in Bonn can recall. The talks with Gorbachev had been fruitful, Kvitsinskiy said, and Spacil spoke of a "fantastic visit". According to Prague diplomats alleged remarks by Gorbachev of a "political illness" which had led to the premature return to Moscow are wrong. The CPSU general secretary merely quoted speculations in the West and added clearly: "Actually, I have had an ordinary cold."

The two ambassadors emphasized once again the importance of Gorbachev's new disarmament proposals and underlined their countries' sincere wish for a reduction in the arms arsenals. Kvitsinskiy advised the West not to look for "cloven hooves" while analyzing the Gorbachev speech, but to conscientiously and responsibly help bring about specific agreements. The Soviet Union is interested in a fundamentally new climate of understanding between East and West, and an atmosphere of good-neighborliness and trust.

The Soviet ambassador also referred to other cross-bloc problems such as terrorism, criminality, drug addiction, and AIDS which can be tackled only jointly. It is noticeable that Kvitsinskiy emphasized Europe's responsibility and called for "efforts by all the European countries", but made no mention of the United States. According to Spacil, Prague supports Gorbachev's new course unconditionally. We are agreed with Moscow as far as the further construction of socialism is concerned. The independence of the socialist states in determining this path was not a contentious issue in Prague, Spacil said.

RADIO PROGRAM DISCUSSES GORBACHEV VISIT

LD132232 [Editorial Report] Prague Domestic Service in Czech at 1407 GMT on 13 April carries a 50-minute program entitled "Studio Seven: On the Results of the Visit of the Highest Soviet Party Representative Mikhail Gorbachev to Czechoslovakia and Other Topical Foreign Political Issues." The program is chaired by Antonin Kostka, with the following taking part: Emil Keblusek, adviser to the minister of foreign affairs; Dusan Rovensky, head of the foreign-political section of RUDE PRAVO; and Bohumil Horak, editor-in-chief of the international affairs office of Czechoslovak radio.

Kostka then says that there have so far been more than 150 phone calls in response to the invitation to call in, and only four listeners have asked questions not connected with the visit of Comrade Gorbachev. This shows the "enormous interest of the whole population in this visit," he notes. He then starts with the first group of questions:

"Why now?" Or "in what international and domestic political situation did the visit take place; what were the connections, aims and conditions?" The first to speak is Keblusek who says that "In connection with this visit terms like 'the beginning of a new stage of the mutual development of relations,' 'the creation of prerequisites for a new dynamic growth of this cooperation' were heard. The visit, naturally, was a historic landmark, one can say, in the development of relations and also an exceptionally important international-political event."

He is interrupted by Horak who wants "to start from a different end," as he says. He quotes Gorbachev's speech in the Prague Palace of Culture when he dealt with the process of restructuring in the USSR. Then Rovensky joins in saying that "the motives -- why the visit took place at this particular time -- should be seen in the fact that both we and the Soviet side want to further deepen the relations between the CPCZ and the CPSU, and between our two socialist states. The Soviet Union is currently going through a very important stage in its history, a stage where the acceleration of the development of socialism is taking place. There is a whole range of experiences that are generally valid and that we want to make use of. I believe that restructuring as such is generally valid, that in this aspect it represents the development of theory and practice of socialist building, that such things as the removal of phenomena as stagnation, the acceleration of the development of society, the consistent utilization of science, the development of socialist democracy, the open policy 'glasnost' [preceeding word in Russian] -- all these are things that all socialist countries need to a certain extent. This is an important and fundamental reality for them. I would, of course, like to point out that, naturally, every socialist country acts according to its certain specific conditions. From the point of view of these conditions this or that question comes to the foreground. It is necessary to respect specific historical, and socioeconomic features."

Then Kostka moves to the next group of questions, "requests for explanation, and various speculations." "Why did Comrade Gorbachev end the visit a day early" and "why did Comrade Gorbachev not visit other towns -- for example, Brno?" Rovensky starts the discussion on this topic by saying that "not only Brno but also other towns would have liked to welcome the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, but his program was limited by the time factor. It was not possible to go everywhere where his meetings with people would have been interesting and important. Thus, places were selected, and jointly agreed on, which were purposeful for Comrade Gorbachev to visit. I would not say -- though, I know that there have been questions about the program of his activities, the changes in the program, naturally -- I would not say, I do not think that this is an exceptional thing. Such changes in programs often take place. This is, therefore, nothing exceptional. I think that we should also take into account the fact that Comrade Gorbachev has important foreign-political talks ahead of him in the immediate future, and this, surely was one of the circumstances that contributed to the shortening of his visit."

Horak adds to this that "Comrade Gorbachev should, according to forecasts, receive tomorrow in Moscow U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. Thus, as Comrade Rovesnsky said, the program of the visit was very flexible, no dogma anywhere, and especially in the current tense international situation -- which can take place. This is no sensation at all." Rovesnksy then says that "as a consequences of the illness of Comrade Gorbachev, the visit was moved, then there was the time constraints and the need to cut it short."

Kostka says that "in connection with questions about various speculations, and so on, we should mention the carious speculations in connection with the visit which appeared in the West. Comrade Rovensky, you wrote in RUDE PRAVO last week on this topic, so this, therefore, is question for you." [paragraph continues]

Rovensky replies: "Yes, before I sat down to write the commentary concerning speculations in connection with the visit of Mikhail Gorbachev, I read a great many newspapers, listened to radio broadcasts and so on, and I can say that in the first phase, before the arrival of Comrade Gorbachev, there was a real avalanche of various speculations, misinformation, and fantasies -- why the visit was postponed, for example. Why it was postponed is quite obvious -- Comrade Gorbachev said this in his witty remark, in his address in the Prague Palace of Culture, but there have been various speculations, above all that there are deep differences in views between the CPCZ and the CPSU on basic political and economic problems."

"There have also been claims that Prague is dissatisfied with Moscow's political course because it undermines its political position. There have also been such views that the postponement of the visit was allegedly caused by the dissatisfaction of Mikhail Gorbachev with the proposed program and so on. We cannot take these speculations seriously. But there is a certain question that we should ponder -- why such a flood of misinformation? I believe here we can detect certain political aims. I would say that certain reactionary forces in the West attempted to drive a wedge between us and the Soviet Union, to make us doubt the fact that our views are identical. Here I think we have to say quite clearly that our party -- and the proceedings of the visit show this very convincingly and clearly -- fully supports the innovative course of Soviet Communists. After all, we said this clearly at the 17th congress and it was said again at the last plenum of the Central Committee of our country."

The second part of the discussion is devoted to "the main results of the visit." Horak is the first to speak. He touches upon the new forms of cooperation such as joint enterprises, production cooperation and so on and adds that "at present more than 40 percent of our exports go to the Soviet Union. This year, the annual turnover between the two countries will be R14 billion." He adds that "Comrade Gorbachev, in his speech in the Palace of Culture, underlined the aspect of exchanges of experiences. Neither side has a monopoly, and this is true, for example, in the economic sphere." Keblusek says that "the talks embraced a broad range of mutual cooperation. This means production cooperation, when we speak about economic relations, scientific-technical relations, the development of transport up to the development of tourism, as we have already mentioned earlier. Naturally, both out countries are striving to concentrate means on the main directions of research and development and the utilization of the existing production capacities as best as possible in order to reach the top world standards. This is the current aim, to match top world standards. In the interest of this it is necessary to deepen specialization and cooperation in production, there is no other way." "We have a joint program of development of scientific-technical cooperation in the CEMA framework and then there is the joint Czechoslovak-Soviet program in the sphere of science and technology," Keblusek continues.

Rovensky then turns to the "international aspect of the visit." He says that in Gorbachev's speech, he was "very interested in the principles of political relations between socialist countries. Very important words were said there: that in the postwar period, socialism turned into a strong international unit; that an extensive network of mutual relations was created between fraternal socialist countries and that today, and I stress this, many forms and methods of cooperation cease to correspond to present conditions, the present needs. Then Comrade Gorbachev said that a new stage has started which needs entire system of mutual cooperation to be lifted to a qualitatively new level." He continues to quote from Gorbachev's speech concerning principles of cooperation among socialist countries, stressing common interest and common responsibility. Keblusek says that "in this connection we also often speak about democratization of relations among socialist countries. When we speak about democratization we have to speak about the instruments through which this process manifests itself. We therefore speak about the perfection of the political mechanism of the Warsaw Pact."

Kostka then turns to the new Soviet disarmament proposals put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev during his visit. Horak then briefly recalls the proposal and says that as a consequence of Soviet proposals "there is a unique situation in Europe -- and this both from the military and political aspect" when "a possibility opens to sign a treaty which, for the first time in the post war history of Europe, would mean the withdrawal of some of the arms, in this case of the nuclear missile class." Keblusek also joins in praising the Soviet proposals and says that the latest proposal "has been received positively in the West. But the problem is that our Western partners usually receive positively any new proposal but do nothing. We would like to hope that in this case it will be different that they will also come out with some proposal."

The discussion is concluded with international reactions to Gorbachev's speech, above all, concern about European safety. Horak then sums up the main proposals of the "Soviet peace offensive." He says that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, starts talks with Comrade Shevardnadze today, and as I have already said, Secretary Shultz should be received tomorrow by the highest Soviet party representative, Comrade Gorbachev. Naturally, the initiatives put forward by Comrade Gorbachev in Prague will be at the center of attention. Despite the fact that there have been attempts by U.S. conservative circles to discredit the proceedings of the visit, a list of topics has appeared in the Pentagon about what questions to speak about what not to speak about. Some reports say that Secretary Shultz should not accept the Soviet offer for a ban on underground nuclear tests, this being an attempt to influence, to preprogram the proceedings of the visit. Despite this the fact is that the stands of the Soviet Union and the United States I would say, could be, are, very close and could lead to a certain [word indistinct], but I would not like to speculate."

STROUGAL SEES 'NO OTHER PATH' THAN RESTRUCTURING

LD132040 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, visited Most today. Our correspondent Antonin Dohnal reports:

[Passage omitted] In the afternoon, Comrade Strougal took part in the rally of Most workers, students, and Pioneers on the 55th anniversary of the great Most strike.

In his speech, Comrade Lubomir Strougal emphasized the historical role of the working class and the CPCZ, which led the struggle of the working people. He went on to speak about the recent visit by the supreme representative of the USSR, Mikhail Gorbachev, and the tasks following from the overall restructuring of the economic mechanism in our country. He said in this connection:

[Begin Strougal recording] We have decided to work purposefully and decisively because slothfulness, half-speed, and acceptance of mediocrity is quite alien to the new thinking we are promoting. Our aim is the unity of words and deeds. We do not want and must not repeat old mistakes or overlook or tolerate any shortcomings. Many things must be done differently from the way they were done before -- better, with general benefits in mind. Achievements must be appreciated but not overvalued. We also should not complain or lose from our view further prospects when we confront problems that are around us and could reoccur.

Naturally, I do not have to list the so-called objective excuses that some people always have on hand. What a great price society pays for a situation when the principle -- produce and serve people on time, have high standards, work economically -- is still not applied everywhere. If we know more today than in the past and we really want to make better use of the creative energy and initiative of working people, support a competitive spirit, create everywhere an atmosphere of irreconcilability with a lack of discipline, disorder, shortcomings, and mediocrity, then the only way is to act differently than before.

We must make high demands of ourselves and not be lenient toward each other. We must behave and act as real managers of our own property. Therefore, we should learn how to better stimulate people's interest in developing and using their best abilities, and stimulate in them a desire -- for their own interest as well as society's -- to take part in public affairs decision making. In this way, people can more effectively apply not only their democratic rights, but also their democratic responsibility.

For this it is necessary to be more convincing, to win them over, to set more of a personal example, as Comrade Klement Gottwald used to tell us.

In a sense a new page of our history is being written. At this time, the position and activity of our Communist Party is becoming even more prominent. The party has won over the majority of our public to the ideal of socialism, and the role of the leading political force in society has been justly entrusted to it. The greater, then, is its responsibility and the responsibility of all those who line up under its banner.

Comrades, esteemed fellow citizens, the day before yesterday, the visit of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, came to a close. It resounded very strongly among the people of our country, as well as abroad. It was during its course that it was confirmed yet again how sincere and strong is our friendship and alliance with the USSR, with the country to which we are linked by the efforts to attain the best system in the world and which has been at all times our reliable guarantee of peaceful development in the restless world around us. It has been confirmed yet again what we have in common, how close and identical are our worries and how identical are our aims.

That is why I would like to say vehemently in this connection that the Soviet restructuring must be followed by the Czechoslovak restructuring, that there is no other path for us, as was said by Comrade Husak at the March session of the CPCZ Central Committee. We are proud of the fact that it was Prague where Comrade Gorbachev delivered new significant disarmament proposals which immediately also concern Czechoslovakia. These initiatives, too, are fully supported by the people of our country. We are for peace. We are for disarmament. We are for a peaceful arrangement in the world. [applause] [end recording]

ECONOMIC SECRETARY DISCUSSES RESTRUCTURING 7 APR

AU131432 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] Prague (our correspondent Milos Krejci and CTK) -- Jaromir Matejka, CSSR deputy minister and secretary of the State Committee for Issues of the Planned Management of the National Economy, spoke on Tuesday [7 April] on issues connected with the restructuring of our economic mechanism in the international press center set up in the Hotel Inter-Continental in Prague in connection with M. Gorbachev's upcoming visit.

J. Matejka said that our economic restructuring proceeds from a profound analysis of earlier results as well as from the demands for our society's development. We do not envisage development by quantitative means, but exclusively by means of a new quality of economic growth bases on high effectiveness.

He said further that the restructuring will take the form of a profound intervention in our economy. It constitutes a qualitative and comprehensive change connected with the change in the quality of the entire economic management, as it was determined at the 17th CPCZ Congress. Particular stress is being put on the role of man in the work process and management, a matter with which the selection of cadres is also connected. Restructuring also envisages a change in the nature of central management in such a way that it would be based on economic instruments of management, stimulated by personal initiative and socialist entrepreneurship. This also means establishing fully independent enterprises, capable of prospering and effectively satisfying the needs of society and the requirements of the state. In an intensive and smooth development we will be making substantially more active use of prices, exchange rates, credits and interests, the issue of notes [penezni emise], and such like.

The key instruments of the change will be scientific-technical development and a greater openness of the Czechoslovak economy as regards the international division of labor. The common denominator of all measures is the creation of prerequisites for man to become the goal of all our activity.

The government has already adopted the appropriate documents. It will not be simple, but rather an exceptionally complicated process full of conflicts. Even if we start the restructuring quickly, it will take a long time before this process functions efficiently.

Correspondents from Danish radio and the American daily CHICAGO TRIBUNE wanted to know how the restructuring will influence retail prices. J. Matejka said that -- as in previous years -- the objective of our economic policy is the stabilization of the overall level of retail prices on the domestic market. That, however, does not exclude a flexible movement in their mutual relations, which was also practiced in the past, he said.

A correspondent of the U.S. newspaper PEOPLE'S DAILY WORLD asked about the social consequences of the restructuring, especially as regards the structure of manpower. J. Matejka noted that one of the objectives of the restructuring is to create a better balance between the resources of and the needs for manpower. It is obvious that we cannot avoid discontinuing some production programs and converting entire production enterprises to a different program. When doing this, extensive retraining of all their employees will be ensured, however.

Correspondents of Spanish radio and the daily the THE NEW YORK TIMES asked about the information acquired from the implementation of the previous economic reforms. J. Matejka told them that all positive experience from the reforms carried out at the beginning and at the end of the sixties and at the beginning of the eighties will be used in the course of the current restructuring of the economic mechanism. The restructuring also created a greater scope for the use of market forces, the effect of which an editor of the London daily FINANCIAL TIMES asked about.

A correspondent of a Japanese television company asked about the problem of Czechoslovak products quality. J. Matejka stressed that the party and state agencies have adopted tough measures for quality control. However, the control as such will solve nothing, he said. The cause of its occasional lower standard are routed deep in the entire economic mechanism, and thus the restructuring also pursues an increase in the quality of production, above all, by means of economic stimuli.

HONECKER DECLINES TO ATTEND W. BERLIN CELEBRATIONS

LD131103 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1030 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, 13 Apr (ADN) -- State Secretary Kurt Loeffler, deputy chairman and secretary of the GDR Committee for the 750th anniversary of Berlin, and Detlef Stronk, deputy chairman of the Festival Committee and head of the State Chancery of Berlin (West), met on 13 April 1987 for a further talk. In the talk it was divulged by State Secretary Kurt Loeffler that Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Committee for the 750th anniversary of Berlin and chairman of the GDR Council of State, sees no possibility of taking part in the opening ceremony of the celebrations in Berlin (West), because of the letter from Eberhard Diepgen, governing mayor of Berlin (West), to the prime ministers of the Federal Laender of the FRG, and for other reasons.

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK BEGINS VISIT IN EAST BERLIN

LD131753 Prague CTK in English 1423 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin April 13 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek arrived here today for an official friendly visit to the German Democratic Republic, at the invitation of GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

Bohuslav Chnoupak laid wreaths at the memorial of victims of fascism and militarism in Berlin later in the day.

The two countries' foreign ministers met later for official talks to discuss promotion of bilateral relations and also international topics including problems of disarmament in the light of the latest Soviet disarmament proposals submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev during his visit to Prague last week.

Talks With Fischer

LD131752 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1432 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, 13 Apr 87 ADN -- The ministers for foreign affairs of the GDR and the CSSR, Oskar Fischer and Bohuslav Chnoupek, began their official talks on Monday after a preliminary personal meeting.

The ministers briefed one another on the fulfillment of the decisions of the SED's 11th party congress and of the 17th party congress of the CPCZ, and on the tasks the two countries face in the further formation of an advanced socialist society. They stated with satisfaction that the fraternal relations between the GDR and the CSSR were developing successfully and dynamically to the benefit of the two countries on the basis of the treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance. They also said that the fraternal relations were contributing to the strengthening of the socialist community of states and of peace.

This evening Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and his wife are giving a dinner in honor of Bohuslav Chnoupek and his wife.

SECOND STAGE OF NVA TROOP EXERCISES CONTINUES

LD131633 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1220 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Cottbus, 13 Apr (ADN) -- The second stage of the GDR NVA [National People's Army] troop exercises started today in the region of Cottbus, Wittenberg, Torgau, and Goerlitz. After the transfer of troops and staffs to training areas, the exercise involves operations to hold occupied sections and positions, and for counterattacks. Up to 17,000 Army members are participating, led by Colonel General Horst Stechbarth, deputy minister for national defense and chief of the NVA Ground Forces Command. Deployed are 220 tanks, 130 launchers for guided antitank missiles on armored vehicles, about 100 pieces of ordnance, and 24 transport helicopters.

Generals, officers and diplomats from 22 CSCE signatory states have arrived to observe the training operations. They represent Belgium, Bulgaria, the FRG, the CSSR, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, Yugoslavia, Canada, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, Turkey, the USSR, Hungary and the United States. The observers, invited in accordance with the concluding document of the Stockholm conference, were welcomed at Cottbus in the name of the Government of the GDR and also on behalf of Army General Heinz Kessler, minister of national defense, by Lieutenant General Gerhard Kunze, deputy chief of the NVA Main Staff.

With the positive results of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, it has been proved that it is possible to achieve progress in these basic issues that concern the life of mankind, given respect for equality and equal security, Lieutenant General Kunze said.

The notification of the troop exercise by the Warsaw Pact states according to schedule, and the participation of observers from the majority of signatory states to the Stockholm document in exercises in the CSSR and Poland, and now for the second time in the GDR, showed "that we strictly adhere, both in spirit and letter, the agreements concluded. You will be able to see this for yourselves as well during this troop exercise."

The GDR, as a Warsaw Pact state, stands firm by the jointly elaborated proposals for arms limitation and disarmament. The GDR has always allowed itself to be guided by constructive points of view, which prmotes confidence and cooperation on the basis of equal rights. We had the opportunity to speak on this briefly at the CSCE follow-up meeting in Vienna, Lieutenant General Kunze said.

"In the last few days the GDR has submitted a proposal to the FRG to begin negotiations on the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free corridor in central Europe. It is obvious that, if this proposal is acted upon, the confrontation of the two military alliances will lessen, and confidence and security for all states involved, their neighbors and allies, will increase considerably. From the GDR's viewpoint, the realization of this proposal will also be a practical measure in the spirit of the concern for the Stockholm conference."

Journalists from the FRG, the GDR, the USSR, and the United States covered the welcoming of the observers by Lieutenant General Kunze. Then, the military and diplomatic personnel, who had previously received the observation documents, were briefed on the concept of the exercise and the planned training operations. The observers subsequently traveled to the Annaburg training area. Here they are touring positions, having conversations with NVA members and witnessing operations.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES PRICE HIKES ON FOOD, DURABLES

LD131434 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1341 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, April 13 (TANJUG) -- The Hungarian Government today issued a decree raising the prices of a number of food and consumer articles. The prices of meat and meat products are up 18 per cent on the average. For instance, pork now costs 134 forints per kilogram, instead of 110.

The prices of beer and other alcoholic drinks have increased by 10 per cent, and those of catering services by eight. The prices of freezers, refrigerators, boilers, and gas-cookers have also gone up by between three and six per cent.

According to an official government announcement, the prices have been increased because of lower government subsidies.

The present price increase is the second this year in Hungary, which has planned its 1987 inflation (?rate) at under 7.5 percent.

PAPER PRAISES GORBACHEV'S PRAGUE PROPOSALS

LD131322 Budapest MTI in English 1100 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 13 (MTI) -- "The odds of a breakthrough", a commentary is carried in Monday's "NEPSZABADSAG" on the latest Soviet arms reduction proposals which were submitted in Prague by CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev.

"In Prague Mikhail Gorbachev outlined a far-reaching disarmament plan composed of former and new proposals covering every major detail. Due to their high flexibility, the interrelated elements also offer independent solutions.

"At present medium-range missiles are in the focus of attention and, in order to facilitate a relevant agreement, Moscow is ready to meet the latest Western wishes halfway. First it proposed immediate separate talks on drastic cuts in the number of short-range missiles, and their final abolition from Europe. The next stage would cover conventional weapons, which already match the destructive force of nuclear devices, as well as tactical nuclear arms. Their sharp reduction 'from the Atlantic to the Urals' was proposed by the Warsaw Treaty in its last summer's Budapest appeal, and the NATO and Warsaw Treaty members opened consultations at the Vienna follow-up meeting. To speed up the process, Mikhail Gorbachev has now suggested that the participants in the European security conference should hold a meeting on foreign ministerial level to decide on the start of negotiations.

"As to chemical weapons, the CPSU CC general secretary announced that the Soviet Union has ceased production and started building a plant for their annihilation. On the issue of inspection, which is considered extremely important in the West, the Soviet leader made it clear that his country wants exceptionally strict measures, including on-site inspection, so that the fulfillment of obligations could be controlled at all stages of nuclear disarmament.

"...These proposals are also the result of the novel political thinking which was announced by the Soviet leadership one and a half years ago.

"We are witnessing the difficult process of reconsidering traditional politico-military categories and replacing them.

However, the process is unavoidable, as it stresses that security in the nuclear age can only be mutual and needs to be guaranteed by political means, because the qualitatively new weapons accumulated during the unbridled arms race may put into question the principle of mutual deterrent, which has been considered highly effective for a number of decades. The risk is dramatically increasing. To see and have the world shown in its diverse complexity and to create the mechanism of peaceful competition and cooperation -- is the essence of the novel thinking which is inseparable from the changes under way in the Soviet Union.

"Everything that characterizes the foreign political theory and practice directly follows from the internal renewal of revolutionary nature, for instance, the cooperation of the socialist countries which was discussed in great detail by Mikhail Gorbavhev in Prague. He laid emphasis on the transformation and replacement of outdated methods which no longer meet the demands and possibilities of the age, and clarified the common basic principles: Each socialist country and leading party have equal rights, none can demand a special place, the monopoly of justice or the status of a standard model, but the successes of the socialist community should also include observing the common interests. Every party is accountable to its own people and has a right to solve tasks in its own way. However, it follows from this diversity that the members of the socialist community have a vital interest in observing the practical experience of the other and utilizing them in their special conditions."

Referring to the Western debates on the Soviet changes, NEPSZABADSAG points out, "the real issue behind such debates is what attitude the West, mainly the United States, should adopt. And this brings us back to the issue of disarmament, as it is not indifferent that internal renewal requires optimal external conditions.

"It is positive and proven by practice that, regardless of any debate on the opposite side, Moscow has no intention to depart from its self-chosen road, should the cause be internal renewal or moves taken to avert the nuclear threat in the spirit of the new political thinking. It remains to be seen whether a sense of reality comes to prevail overseas in the wake of these debates."

EX-PREMIER HEGEDUS EVALUATES USSR REFORMS

AU071430 Vienna PROFIL in German No 14/6 Apr 87 pp 36-39

[Interview with Andras Hegedus, sociologist and Hungarian premier at the time of the 1956 uprising, by PROFIL reporters Michael Siegert and Erhard Stackl; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] PROFIL: Mr Hegedus, are you afraid to talk to us? According to a mid-1986 MSZMP Politburo document on dealings with the opposition, individuals who get mixed up with Western media are to be subjected to "administrative measures."

Hegedus: I think the repression is not as strong as it might be under this decision, which was enacted on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the 1956 national October revolution. Those in power made a distinction between "opponents" and "enemies."

PROFIL: You are not considered an "enemy"?

Hegedus: No. I am an independent, critical sociologist. The Hungarian rulers tolerate "constructive opposition" such as mine. [paragraph continues]

If other political opposition was also tolerated, if more tolerance and readiness for compromise were shown, there would be a change in Hungary's political life like the one after Kadar's famous dictum when he said: Those who are not against us are for us.

PROFIL: On 15 March 1987 several thousand opposition members demonstrated in Budapest in commemoration of the 1848 revolution against the Hapsburg regime.

Hegedus: This is a good example of the positive trend. Although police did march up, in contrast to last year they did not break up the demonstration. It is also notable that the demonstration was not concealed from other countries. It took place in a way that is characteristic of a democratic country.

PROFIL: Speaking about democracy -- what are the views on Gorbachev in Hungary?

Hegedus: There is an atmosphere like in 1956 after the 20th CPSU Congress. Khruschev's criticism of Stalin was a great deed, too, but he also made many mistakes; there were great disappointments. We are pleased with the things happening in the Soviet Union now, but these hopes are not without fears.

PROFIL: What are the dangers?

Hegedus: I think the social basis for the reforms is very narrow. Important strata of those in power are affected by Gorbachev's criticism.

PROFIL: The people do not support the reform?

Hegedus: They would certainly approve the reform, but its success essentially depends on the participation of the medium strata of functionaries, the first secretaries of the oblast party committees, for instance. In Hungary, too, we have seen from experience that the medium-level functionaries are always the main opponents of reforms. Although I am pleased about the articles by the reform economists Abel Aganbegyan and Tatyana Zaslavskaya, or of writer Mikhail Shatrov, I would be more pleased if the first secretary of Kursk would speak in this way, or the first secretary of the Ukraine or Yegor Ligachev, the "ideology secretary" of the Central Committee.

PROFIL: He was first secretary of Tomsk for 18 years.

Hegedus: What Gorbachev is doing is very important. Because of this he is the Soviet Union's most important personality since October 1917. But I am afraid that he will not be successful.

PROFIL: Do you think that the same thing will happen to him as to Khruschev, who was deposed in 1964?

Hegedus: In 1957 Khruschev was able to gain power from the Molotov-Malenkov Group. He did not expect resistance. His reforms were full of contradictions, in particular in the agricultural area. There were no true political reforms. The announcement of economic competition with the West was a sign of goodwill, but it was an illusion. Everyone in Moscow knew this; I lived there at that time. Nobody dared to tell him this. At the beginning of the 1960's Khruschev introdued free bread. This was kept up for only half a year. The reforms he presented had not been thought through to the end.

PROFIL: In the Soviet Union Gorbachev is often compared with Khruschev.

Hegedus: Even today we cannot say that there are evolved, coherent reform issues in the Soviet Union. The same applies to Hungary. There is no concept for reforms. Under Gorbachev's influence many reform ideas are now surfacing in Eastern Europe. These range from the wildest ideas of financial bureaucrats to the world-redeeming ideas of humanist intelligentsia. The party must now choose a policy from a broad spectrum of ideas.

PROFIL: During his first year Gorbachev learned that it is impossible to carry through economic reforms alone. In Hungary the head of the Patriotic People's Front, Imre Pozsgay of the liberal party wing, also demanded that economic reforms be followed by political ones. In Hungary you have already gained experience with elections in which several people run for one office. In the Soviet Union only the first cautious beginnings are being made in this area.

Hegedus: Our experiences are mixed. At the parliamentary elections in spring 1985 there were some surprises. Bela Biszku, the number two man behind Kadar in the 1970's and, in the Politburo, formerly responsible for internal security and the military, lost his constituency to the local secretary of the Communist Youth League. Something similar happened to former Premier Jeno Fock in Gyor. He lost out to the chairman of a cooperative. Where the nomenklatura was not able to manipulate the candidates and where there were real alternatives from the "civilian society," these candidates won over the official ones.

PROFIL: Are dissidents also permitted to run?

Hegedus: Theoretically, yes. The democratic opposition in Budapest decided to participate in the elections in contrast to Poland's Solidarity. The party leadership was afraid and prevented the opposition candidates from being put on the ballot. When Lazslo Rajk junior (Footnote one) (The son of the foreign minister who had been executed in 1949) appeared, the hall was occupied by party activists 3 hours before the beginning of the district assembly where the candidates were nominated.

PROFIL: Has anything changed in Parliament since then?

Hegedus: It has become more lively, the speeches have become more critical. Even the candidates of the nomenklatura have become more active when they realized that they might lose their seats. Sometimes now there are even dissenting votes when it comes to voting. In government circles the fear is gaining ground that Parliament might get the idea of ruling the country. This would be anarchy!

PROFIL: Do you consider it possible that in Eastern Europe autonomous unities might develop which enter into a dialogue with those in power, so that leaderships can no longer talk solely among themselves like puppeteers?

Hegedus: I hope that after some time our Parliament can take over an independent control function. Apart from that, the cultural associations are multiplying. They are relatively indpendent and are developing new programs. [passage omitted]

PROFIL: The Hungarian leaders have reacted to the nationalists' gaining ground in the Hungarian Writers Association and are now themselves starting to defend Hungarians living abroad. The national differences in Eastern Europe have transgressed to the level of government politics. Party Secretary Matyas Szuros demanded via Radio Budapest that the national minorities be permitted to maintain relations with the mother country. At the Vienna CSCE conference Hungary, together with Canada, submitted a resolution in favor of national minorities. [paragraph continues]

Romania's state and party leader Nicolae Ceausescu responded to Hungarian publication of the history of Transylvania by saying that these are nationalist-fascist tendencies dating from the time of the Horthy regime. What do you say to this escalation?

Hegedus: It is necessary for rulers to express their views more openly. This is a tricky thing because Hungary can very easily slide into a situation similar to the one between the two world wars when the Little Entente (Footnote two) (Alliance between the CSSR, Yugoslavia, and Romania against border revisions and Mussolini's expansionist tendencies) had surrounded Hungary and was practically the main reason for our joining with German fascism.

PROFIL: Do you think that, due to the issue of nationalities, differences might develop in the Warsaw Pact similar to those in NATO between Greece and Turkey?

Hegedus: Yes, and this would be bad for Hungary. That is why we must stress that we do not want to change the existing borders. Unfortunately there is a nationalist wave in Hungary arising from below. Some people do not only want the parts separated from Hungary back, but also adhere to the utopia of historical Hungary -- that is, a Hungary including the Carpathian Mountains, Croatia, and Slavonia. Granted, those are mostly older people who sometimes ask me questions to this effect when I give lectures, but usually they are interrupted by other members of the audience who say that this is nonsense. [passage omitted]

PROFIL: It is now said that there are 250 state enterprises with deficits in Hungary. If they are closed, which is possible according to the new bankruptcy law, there would be 100,000 unemployed this year.

Hegedus: Bankruptcies belong to the economic reform because so far enterprises with losses have always been dragged along. But this does not concern a very broad circle; I think high unemployment is not imminent. The enterprises with deficits are being protected by the power structure. If the enterprise managers are close to the center of power, the losses will be compensated via the prices.

PROFIL: [passage omitted] At present there is an economic crisis in Hungary with 8 or 9 percent inflation per year; the workers' wages have been frozen. In Yugoslavia -- where the inflation rate, however, is 10 times that of Hungary -- the workers are on strike. Can this happen in Hungary, too?

Hegedus: Yes, I am afraid so. The negative events are visibly increasing.

PROFIL: The Austrians visit Hungary and use their hard currency to empty the shops, while Hungarians have no money for consumer goods above a certain basic level.

Hegedus: This is true, but the lack of goods is not increasing. The foreign visitor can see what there is available in Hungary, yet he does not see that the standard of living has been decreasing since 1980, even a great deal in some strata. The income of retirees nominally increases by 2 percent, that means a 6 or 7 percent loss in real income per year. The situation is also difficult regarding investments. In many areas we can no longer guarantee simple reproduction.

PROFIL: What is to be done?

Hegedus: Now, 2 years after the Hungarian Party Congress, a national conference should be held in order to achieve a coherent policy -- similar to the one Gorbachev proposes for the Soviet Union in 1988. The leadership has recently been presented with a reform paper in which about 100 young economists have participated. The 80-page document entitled "Changes and Reform" envisages, above all, a tax reform which will no longer brake the economic dynamism.

DAILY COMMENTS ON SOCIALIST NEED FOR REFORM

AU071137 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Apr 87 p 3

[Laszlo Rozsa article: "At a Turning Point"]

[Excerpts] U Thant, the former UN Secretary General, made the following prophetic statement back in 1969: "... the UN member states have perhaps 10 more years at their disposal to push their ancient hostility in the background and to initiate worldwide cooperation aimed at halting the arms race, improving mankind's environment, controlling the demographic explosion, and creating the acceleration necessary for development efforts. If no such cooperation emerges in the coming 10 years, I fear that the above-mentioned problems will grow to such an extent that we will be unable to cope with them any more."

Not 10 but more than 16 years have passed without any of the issues mentioned by U Thant being settled. On the contrary, many other problems have emerged in addition to the aforementioned ones. [passage omitted]

Many processes and events have occurred over this period in the socialist world, processes and events that had been unimaginable earlier. [passage omitted]

Each socialist country, of course, evaluates its situation and tasks and determines its political line differently. There is not, and cannot be, some sort of universal attitude or evaluation of a situation, neither can there be a universal solution for countries that are living under widely different conditions. The age, the challenge of world development, the change in the new international environment, and the need to find answers to the new problems of internal social development, however, are common tasks. No country can avoid this. The question that arises here is what we should see in this? Is the crisis of socialism as a social order a process of disintegration, or perhaps the evaluation is correct which does not deny the existence of crisis phenomena but considers the discovery of the causes, their open analysis, the introduction of a struggle for and the continuation of changes as a hopeful beginning of a turning point? We have seen that the direct and open formulation of this question, as presented by Gorbachev at the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum, caught the country and the world by surprise. [passage omitted]

Even the professionally suspicious, distrustful, or hostile Western press cannot deny that we are talking about a large-scale turning point of historic importance, and not the often messianic and desire-depicting programs of earlier times.

I can agree with those people who are simultaneously enthusiastic about this process, trying to clearly show that this turning point cannot be a short-term "assault program" either in the Soviet Union or in the other countries of the socialist world, but is a long process of years of work, struggle, conflicts, and changing results. [passage omitted]

In Hungary, for example, where the reform is already 20 years old, we have to ensure its continuation from a deteriorating economic and political position that only hinders both the understanding and implementation of this task. We know that some people feel they are giving up yesterday's security with a modest living for the doubtful and uncertain promise of future efficiency. They feel the lasting and honored community interests of yesterday are being replaced by new values and value interpretations. [passage omitted]

Replacing well-known things with the unknown is always a little like jumping into the dark. It is no wonder, therefore, that all this leads to questions, insecurity, and -- let us call it by name -- antireform feelings. And this is not necessarily because these people are conservatives, but mainly because they evaluate all the changes this way for the time being. There are, of course, people, who regard the inevitable chaotic phenomena inherent in any movement and reorganization as the elimination of the firm framework of socialism, people who mistakenly consider reform and the accompanying changes as the source of these problems, instead of seeing the real cause. [passage omitted]

The only rational attitude can be the one that takes into consideration that there are differences of paths in the Hungarian political reality, not as a result of some sort of distorted and disorganized development but the reflection of the realistic Hungarian society and its more or less natural political and interest structure.

The fact that every change always carries its own risk is, of course, inherent in the question of what to replace with what else. This huge modernization and democratization process has also its risks. But the goal on the horizon -- an efficient and well-functioning economy, greater responsibility and the feeling of ownership, the reduction of bureaucracy, and the development of society's self managing and democratic forces as well as the achievement of welfare and security in freedom and in the possession of an accelerated scientific and technological development -- is a worthy and necessary goal. [passage omitted]

MAROTHY MEETS VISITING SLOVAK DEPUTY PREMIER

LD091127 Prague CTK in English 1936 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest April 8 (CTK correspondent) -- Slovak Deputy Premier and Chairman of the Slovak Planning Commission Pavol Bahyl ended his four-day visit to Hungary today and left for home.

The visit took place at the invitation of Hungarian deputy premier and chairman of the Hungarian State Planning Office Laszlo Marothy with whom he discussed the development of the Czechoslovak and Hungarian national economies and mutual economic relations.

They pointed to the significance of cooperation in science, technology and production, coordination of development and investment conceptions and the optimum use of the existing capacities. They spoke positively of the expansion of relations between enterprises and other economic organizations as well as of cooperation in the border areas.

Pavol Bahyl was received during his Hungarian visit by Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar and Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapoly.

SARLOS CONFERS WITH NETHERLANDS PRIME MINISTER

LD100851 Budapest MTI in English 2055 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] The Hague, April 9 (MTI) -- The Hungarian parliamentary delegation currently in the Netherlands met Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers Thursday. Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly, head of delegation, informed him of Hungary's social and economic conditions. He recalled the favourable trends in bilateral relations and the development of cooperation based on mutual benefits. The prime minister said the Netherlands would like to expand economic relations with the socialist countries, and Hungary in particular.

Received by Dutch Parliament

LD091226 Budapest MTI in English 1840 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] The Hague, April 8 (MTI) -- On invitation of the speakers of the two chambers of the Dutch Parliament, Istvan Sarlos, speaker of the Hungarian Parliament headed a parliamentary delegation to the Netherlands and arrived in The Hague Wednesday. During the course of the day the Hungarian delegation held talks with the heads of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Istvan Sarlos briefed his hosts on the work of Hungary's parliament, the election system and studied the organization and operation of the Dutch Parliament. The heads of the two delegations to the negotiations exchanged views on experience in cooperation between the bodies of supreme representation of the two countries and agreed that intensification of relations was to the interests of both parties. During the course of the day the Hungarian delegation met with the leaders of the municipality of Amsterdam, who gave a briefing on the life of the city, and on plans, with particular respect to protection of monuments and memorials.

In The Hague in the evening hours, Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands received Istvan Sarlos for a private talk.

Delegation Returns Home

LD111945 Budapest MTI in English 1450 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 11 (MTI) -- The delegation of the Hungarian National Assembly, which visited the Netherlands on the invitation of the Parliament of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, returned to Budapest Saturday. The delegation was led by Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly.

The Hungarian representatives visited the province of Seeland Friday, and met with representatives of the Provincial Assembly. They mutually gave briefs on the activity of the assemblies, and the system of relations of the local and central organs.

At the conclusion of the visit, the Hungarian and Dutch parliamentary leaders held a closing discussion. They stressed that bilateral relations are developing in an exemplary manner, and they considered continuation of dialogue and the further fostering of high-level contacts to be necessary. Istvan Sarlos invited the presidents of both chambers of the Dutch parliament for a visit to Hungary.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES PRODUCTION STATISTICS

AU071923 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Apr 87 p 1

[Report "from our staff member": "What Do 1986 Balance Sheets Show? -- Framing Prospects Are Positive Despite the Great Difficulty -- Differences Among Agricultural Cooperatives Are Growing"]

[Text] In the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, data were completed on the 1986 balance sheet reports of agricultural cooperatives. At the beginning of this year 1,391 farming units -- including 1,260 agricultural cooperatives, 60 specialized cooperatives, and 15 fishing cooperatives, as well as several cooperative associations -- completed and adopted the reports on their annual balance sheets. Last year our agricultural sector struggled with serious problems. Some of the farms suffered drought damage for the third or fourth successive year, and the drought in the Transdanubian region even damaged new areas.

The drought alone caused losses of more than 10 million forints. However, sunflower seeds and corn paid better than planned, and this partly made up for the summer drought. Difficulties were also alleviated by an increase in additional activities and a growth in profitability. Last year several state measures were introduced to improve the situation of drought-stricken farms.

The total production value of agricultural cooperatives remained 1-2 percent behind the planned output, but it increased by 5.2 percent compared to 1985. Within this, basic production increased by 3.8 percent, while industrial service activities increased by more than 6 percent.

The output value of agriculture cooperatives amounted to 232 billion forints at current prices; this is approximately equivalent to 70 percent of the total agricultural output. The balance sheets of agricultural cooperatives show a 6.5 percent profit increase as against 1985, reaching the amount of 18.2 billion forints. The specialized cooperatives completed a successful year.

The differentiation of cooperative farming has increased. A total of 130 agricultural cooperatives closed the year with deficits and lack of funds. The total national loss amounts to 1.3 billion forints. This is 2 percent higher than in 1985. The lack of funds amounts to 300 million forints. State intervention settled the losses of the 41 joint farms due to the drought. Several agricultural cooperatives will settle their losses through their own resources. However, in the case of 53 agricultural cooperatives where management problems were noticed, it was necessary to order state intervention for restructuring. Among the latter, the situation in 15 farms is extremely serious.

Due to the already mentioned differentiations, 300 indebted agricultural cooperatives are struggling with basic problems of operation. These problems can be helped through reduced taxation according to competition and by greater local efforts. On the other hand, the majority of agricultural cooperatives, some 650-700 farms, are able to carry out the required development and to satisfactorily contribute to supplying the population and fulfilling export plans.

Average wages in agricultural cooperatives increased at a lower rate than the national economic average, namely, by 6.6 percent. It is a positive factor that the output of agricultural small holders show a 10 percent national growth, which amounts to more than 56 billion forints.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES WARSAW DINNER

AU140635 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11-12 Apr 87 p 2

[Report on speech by French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond at a dinner in his honor hosted by Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski during his visit to Warsaw on 10 April]

[Text] Recalling that this was the first visit by a French foreign minister since October 1981, Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond said that bilateral relations have been subjected to a difficult test. He recalled the words of General de Gaulle in Warsaw in September 1967: "Throughout centuries our nations have never fought each other. On the contrary, the successes and failures of one side have always been connected with the successes and failures of the other." He also recalled "the mutual and lively interest which our two countries have felt for each other throughout the centuries," which means, and this should be remembered, that France has never felt anything other than friendship for Poland.

Mr Minister [Orzechowski], he said, my arrival signifies a return. Contrary to what is usually said, France has not been absent in Poland in recent years. There have been regular meetings between our predecessors and ourselves, at least once a year, whenever there was a great international meeting. Our colleagues in charge of finance, education, environmental protection, and youth affairs have met in Paris and Warsaw. Senior officials from our ministries have conducted useful talks. Our joint economic and cultural commissions have held meetings; one commission did so at the beginning of 1986 and the other at the end. We have had cultural successes; the exhibition "Polish Presence" in Paris and "Four Times Paris" in Warsaw were visited by 250,000 people. Finally, I will recall that the French president received State Council Chairman General Jaruzelski in December 1985 in order to examine with him the state of our relations without any problems.

J.R. Raimond accepted as proof of friendship the fact that both peoples have not only continued direct contacts at the same time, but also developed them.

Unfortunately, it is also true that this desire for dialogue has been insufficient to guarantee to our relations a development that matches cultural and economic desires. Nevertheless, France has not spared efforts to help Poland in its time of crisis, initiating the Paris Club and being one of the first Western countries to sign a bilateral agreement on deferring the repayment of debts. France adopted a firmly favorable stance toward Poland's return to the IMF.

France wishes to rediscover a path of dialogue with Poland. We appreciate the release of political prisoners, which we wish to regard as a clear sign of a desire to open dialogue between all sectors of Polish society. Our joint task is to respond to the bilateral need to increase trade, cultural, and scientific exchange, not forgetting personnel exchange and language teaching, which is essential for any authentic rapprochement.

This visit is also an opportunity to touch upon major international topics, especially those that concern Europe. Such a topic is the CSCE, which, already almost 12 years old, is aimed at overcoming the present division of our continent. Not forgetting the reality of alliances and the differences in economic and social systems, we must help to reduce the consequences of this division both as far as interpersonal contacts and as far as an exchange of thought are concerned.

One cannot fail to stress here that the cultural heritage common to all Europeans and recognized by us is not only recorded in art and artifacts. [paragraph continues]

It is constantly alive among the intellectual and spiritual elite of our countries, an elite with which we have had the privilege to acquaint ourselves and thus appreciate the keenness and weight of its judgements.

More generally, it is essential to underline the importance of respect for human rights and basic freedoms in Europe, together with -- as the Helsinki Final Act says -- freedom of religion and trade unions. As the Helsinki Final Act signatories have noted, the point is "a basic factor of peace, justice, and prosperity essential to guarantee friendly relations and cooperation among our countries." We think that the Vienna meeting should permit considerable progress in this sphere, and that during this meeting a formula for mechanisms should be established. We believe that a new meeting of the 35 states will be set in order to assess the development of the principles that were recorded and to discuss new ones.

One also cannot fail to recall the Frenchmen and Poles who were seriously affected by the misfortunes of both world wars and the destruction, human loss, and nightmare of the death camps. Therefore it is natural that we feel a need to recall on our continent the meaning of peace and security and to discuss the possibilities of propagating security measures that are as weak as possible. We congratulate each other on the treaty of confidence-building measures signed in Stockholm last September. We wish to go further and, within the framework of the 35 states, act toward improving confidence and security-building measures and strengthen conventional stability between members of both alliances.

Disarmament cannot reduce European security. From this point of view we are carefully monitoring the development of Soviet-U.S. talks on intermediate-range missiles. Such a development will in no way alter the priority which we attach to a fundamental reduction in Soviet and U.S. strategic arsenals. There is no doubt that a 50-percent reduction in these arsenals by both countries in the space of 5 years, just as they have agreed, would be a major achievement. It is necessary to concentrate our efforts on what is possible, desirable, and real, taking into account the fact that from a human point of view, the nuclear deterrent, which has guaranteed peace in Europe for 40 years, remains the only basis for peace.

This year is the 20th anniversary of the visit to Poland by General de Gaulle, whose name is connected with a vision to which all of us in Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals, subscribe, concluded the French foreign minister. I hope that, in the light of this anniversary, my visit will be an occasion to begin a new stage in mutual relations.

WEST BERLIN TO LIMIT STAY OF POLISH CITIZENS

LD131755 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] West Berlin authorities have decided to limit the illegal arrivals of Polish citizens in that city.

From 1 May, all those arriving there with the intention of remaining for a longer period will have to undertake formal efforts to obtain asylum. It will be granted solely for political reasons.

Currently, over 12,000 Poles live in the territory of West Berlin.

FURTHER ON BCP GENERAL SECRETARY'S VISIT

Meets With Jaruzelski

AU131409 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Apr 87 pp 1, 4

[Boris Dankov's report: "Bulgaria-Poland -- Fraternal Friendship and Comprehensive Cooperation"]

[Excerpt] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR State Council, concluded talks on 10 April at the "Otwock" residence near Warsaw.

During the second working day in an atmosphere of complete understanding, they discussed basic issues of comprehensive cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples, as well as topical issues of international life and foreign policy of Bulgaria and Poland. The participants in the talks unanimously stressed the contribution of Bulgaria and Poland to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the states of the fraternal socialist community, and protecting world peace and security. The two leaders highly evaluated the importance of the historical 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum, expressing the total support of the Soviet Communists' Leninist strategy of restructuring the consistent, peace-loving, and constructive policy of the USSR, and the Soviet initiatives aimed at stopping the arms race and guaranteeing a peaceful future in the world.

Afterwards, a concluding meeting took place between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Wojciech Jaruzelski, at which the results of the Bulgarian-Polish talks were discussed. The following figures took part in the talks on the Bulgarian side: Milko Balev, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, Kiril Zarev, member of the BCP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bilateral Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, Mariy Ivanov, member of the BCP Central Committee and first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Ivan Prumov, member of the BCP Central Committee and Bulgarian ambassador to the PPR; and Lyuben Bozhev, aide to the general secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

The following persons took part in the talks on the Polish side: Jozef Czyrek, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Wladyslaw Gwizada, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Polish side of the Bilateral Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, Henryk Jaroszek, under secretary of state, and other officials.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Wojciech Jaruzelski highly evaluated the talks they conducted and expressed satisfaction with further strengthening and expanding fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the BCP and PZPR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PPR and between the Bulgarian and Polish peoples. They simultaneously stressed the common determination to effectively cooperate in all areas of socialist construction and in asserting the cause of peace and security throughout the world. [passage omitted]

Communique Issued

AU140730 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11-12 Apr 87 p 2

["Joint Communique Following Todor Zhivkov's Friendly Visit to Poland"]

[Text] On 9 and 10 April, Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, paid a working, friendly visit to Poland at the invitation of Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and PPR State Council chairman.

During the talks, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, W. Jaruzelski and T. Zhivkov informed each other about the key issues involved in building socialism in both states and about the implementation of the tasks set forth by the 10th PZPR and 13th BCP Congresses, and discussed the prospects of further comprehensive development and consolidation of Polish-Bulgarian cooperation. They also exchanged views on the need to further improve existing ways and seek new effective ways of multilateral cooperation between the socialist countries, and examined thorny problems involving the international situation and the foreign policy of both fraternal states.

W. Jaruzelski and T. Zhivkov underlined the historic significance of the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the January Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee for the fulfillment of the program of sociopolitical and economic acceleration and restructuring in the USSR, to meet the needs stemming from the socialist construction stage that has already been achieved.

They expressed the conviction that this program is the CPSU's distinguished contribution of the theory and practice of socialism at the threshold of the 21st century, and that it is a creative development of Marxism-Leninism of a universal and imperishable nature. The PZPR and BCP fully share the ideas that guide this program. They believe that it is the result of the objective truths of social development, and that it suits the present and future needs of our socialist societies.

Reporting on the sociopolitical and economic situation in Poland, Wojciech Jaruzelski underlined the activity of the PZPR and state leadership aimed at consistently implementing the resolutions of the 10th PZPR Congress, accelerating radical changes in the functioning of the national economy, further improving cadre policy, and improving state administrative structures.

Todor Zhivkov spoke about current problems of socialist construction in Bulgaria, the implementation of the strategic course of a qualitatively new change in the economy and in all spheres of life that was set forth by the 13th BCP Congresses, and about improvements in the structure of administration and management over the national economy.

A high assessment was given of the development of Polish-Bulgarian cooperation in all spheres, based on the ideological unity of the PZPR and BCP and on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. They stressed the historic significance of the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Aid Between the PPR and People's Republic of Bulgaria, the 20th anniversary of which was recently celebrated by both countries.

Stressing the leading role of the two fraternal parties in the development of Polish-Bulgarian friendship and cooperation, W. Jaruzelski and T. Zhivkov expressed profound satisfaction at the strengthening and consolidation of the ties joining the PZPR and BCP and at the creative seeking of new and even more effective forms of joint activity. They indicated the need to exchange experience, particularly in reorganizing and administering the national economy.

They highly praised the results of the joint interparty PZPR-BCP commission and instructed this commission to work out a program of expanded cooperation between both parties concerning the superstructure. It was stressed with satisfaction that cooperation is being enhanced between both parliaments, between PRON and the Bulgarian Fatherland Front, and between the ZSL and Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, as well as between government organizations from both countries. They said that broad sectors of society in Poland and Bulgaria are taking part in the work of enhancing cooperation and friendship between our states. Direct contacts between Polish voivodship and Bulgarian okrug party cells, between the Polish voivodships and friendly Bulgarian okrugs; and between work places, trade unions, youth organizations, and creative associations are developing.

W. Jaruzelski and T. Zhivkov expressed the conviction that a further consolidation of Polish-Bulgarian friendship and cooperation in all spheres lies in the interests of both peoples, suits the tasks of socialist construction, and well serves the cause of consolidating the unity and cohesion of the socialist community.

During the talks, an assessment was made of Polish-Bulgarian economic and scientific-technological cooperation. The need to increase activity designed to fully implement the long-range program of a further development and enhancement of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between Poland and Bulgaria, especially the need to expand joint production and specialized production, was stressed. The growing importance of direct cooperation between enterprises, economic organizations, design offices, and scientific research premises from both countries was stressed. It was decided to accelerate the development of these forms of cooperation, and the need was indicated to quickly introduce into the production sphere the results of research. Joint research work should be closely coordinated with the needs of the national economies and should lead to a tangible improvement in the technological and qualitative standard of the goods manufactured on the basis of specialized cooperation agreements.

The conclusion of an agreement between the two governments on direct production and scientific-technological cooperation between enterprises and organizations from both countries, signed by deputy premiers from both countries, was welcomed.

Trade, which has been rising steadily in recent years, was praised. It was considered desirable to increase mutual supplies of market commodities.

W. Jaruzelski and T. Zhivkov spoke out in favor of the consistent improvement of cooperation between the socialist states, especially within the CEMA framework. This process should encourage the successful implementation of the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technological Progress of the CEMA Member Countries Through the Year 2000, the enhancement of economic intergration, the improvement of scientific-technological and production cooperation, and the formation of direct ties between enterprises and economic units. The activity of CEMA states toward improving economic management methods necessitates and provides favorable conditions for improving the mechanisms of multilateral cooperation. It is in this direction that the decisions adopted during the November 1986 Moscow working summit are aimed.

W. Jaruzelski and T. Zhivkov stressed that the fundamental principle of PPR and Bulgarian foreign policy is friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community. Both sides reaffirmed the desires of their parties and states to consolidate the unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Pact as a decisive factor of peace and security in Europe and the world. They spoke out in favor of the development and enhancement of relations with all socialist states, for the sake of the struggle for peace and socialism and against imperialism.

Discussing thorny problems with the international situation, W. Jaruzelski and T. Zhivkov expressed concern over the continuation of negative trends caused by the fact that the United States and NATO countries have stepped up the arms race, especially in the sphere of nuclear weapons. They also pointed out that the attempts of imperialism's reactionary forces to exert military, political, and economic pressure on sovereign states are against the principles of international law and the interests of peace and social progress.

They recognized the fact that it is necessary to increase efforts toward an energetic participation by all political forces and all states in freeing the world from the danger of nuclear annihilation, eliminating war and force, and setting up a general system of international peace and security. In this context, the growing role of the nonaligned states as an important partner in building a peaceful order in the world was stressed.

W. Jaruzelski and T. Zhivkov expressed full support for the important initiatives of the Soviet Union contained in the 15 January 1986 statement by CPSU General Secretary M. Gorbachev and in the USSR Reykjavik proposals which presented real prospects of eliminating nuclear weapons. Poland and Bulgaria will take an active part in achieving a radical reduction in and complete elimination of nuclear weapons and other forms of mass destruction, preventing a transfer of the arms race to space, and fully respecting the agreements already concluded in this sphere. Both states are in favor of the immediate conclusion of a separate agreement between the USSR and United States on the complete elimination of U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range missiles in Europe, which would pave the way for ridding Europe of nuclear weapons completely. The topicality of the proposals for considerably reducing conventional armed forces and armaments in Europe that were set forth at the Budapest conference of Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee was stressed.

W. Jaruzelski and T. Zhivkov expressed both states' readiness to develop dialogue and peaceful cooperation with all European states. At the same time, they stressed that the inviolability of borders and a respect for the territorial-political order in Europe are essential conditions for the preservation of peace in Europe. The activity of revanchist forces, particularly in the FRG, plus support for revisionism everywhere constitute a threat to peace and international security.

W. Jaruzelski and T. Zhivkov spoke out in favor of joint activity among all European states for the sake of continuing and animating the CSCE process and adding political, military, economic, and humanitarian guarantees to it. They hoped that the Vienna CSCE meeting will animate European cooperation.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria gives full support to the PPR proposal to add disarmament problems to the mandate of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, and to the Polish idea of a meeting between representatives of the CSCE Final Act signatory states in Warsaw on the 50th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II.

The PPR reaffirmed its support for the constructive and peaceful foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the Balkans and for its energetic efforts to change this region into one free of nuclear and chemical weapons, which would be an important contribution toward consolidating peace and European security.

The PPR and People's Republic of Bulgaria expressed concern over the existence of hotbeds of conflict in various regions of the world, and spoke out in favor of solving these conflicts by means of negotiations.

Views were also exchanged during the talks on current problems in the international communist and workers movement. [paragraph continues]

W. Jaruzelski and T. Zhivkov said that the talks had revealed a complete consensus concerning all the topics under discussion, and expressed the conviction that they will serve to further enhance the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Poland and Bulgaria.

Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and Bulgarian State Council chairman, invited Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and PPR State Council chairman, to pay an official visit to Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

MESSNER PAYS VISIT TO EGYPT, MEETS MUBARAK

Sends Greetings to Ryzhkov

LD132212 Warsaw PAP in English 1916 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 13 -- Flying over the Soviet territory on his way to Egypt for an official visit, Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner sent, from his plane, greetings to Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov. Similar greetings were sent to prime ministers of Romania, Bulgaria, Turkey, and Cyprus as the plane passed above these countries.

Arrives in Cairo

LD131247 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Premier Zbigniew Messner has arrived on an official visit to Cairo at the invitation of Premier 'Atif Sidqi. During the talks the Polish guest will hold in the Egyptian capital, questions of bilateral cooperation, particularly in the economic sphere, will dominate. In international affairs, commentators are paying special attention to talks on convening an international peace conference on the Middle East.

Reportage on Mubarak Meeting

For Cairo media coverage of Premier Zbigniew Messner's trip to Egypt, including reports on official talks and his meeting with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, see the Egypt section of the 13 April Middle East DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

JARUZELSKI, MALINOWSKI ATTEND COOPERATION MEETING

LD090947 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] At the headquarters of the ZSL Supreme Committee, a meeting of the central commission for cooperation between the PZPR, ZSL, and SR was held, with the participation of the other signatories to the declaration on PRON. Proposed activities to promote the functioning of the socialist state, in particular speeding up the review of job structures and jobs, were discussed.

Problems connected with introducing the second stage of the economic reform were examined. A report on the activities of the PRON declaration signatories before the second PRON congress was approved.

Among those taking part in the meeting were Wojciech Jaruzelski, Roman Malinowski, and Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak.

RCP DOCUMENT ON 1986 CADRES POLICY ACTIVITIES

AU052000 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Mar 87 p 2

["Document Adopted by the RCP CC Plenum of 24-25 March 1987 -- On the Activity Carried Out by the Party and State Bodies and Mass Organizations in 1986 To Implement the Party's Cadre Policy" -- abstract]

[Text] The year 1986 was marked by a concentration of all the forces to implement the 13th RCP Congress decisions aimed at achieving the country's socioeconomic development in the period 1986-90, and at achieving the fundamental strategic objective of ensuring Romania's transition from the stage of developing country to a higher stage, that of a medium-developed country.

Important events in the social and political life of the country took place in 1986. Our party and people celebrated the 65 heroic and glorious years in the life of the RCP and the 50th anniversary of the Brasov trial of the Communist and antifascist fighters, a trial at which Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu demonstrated an impressive boldness and an incomparable fearlessness and courage, thus -- still in those times -- showing considerable high moral and political nature, outstanding organizational ability, unflinching passion and revolutionary abnegation, and great power of mobilizing the masses and influencing their awareness.

Life and realities have brilliantly proved the truth that the years in which Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has been at the helm of the party and state -- the most fruitful years in the millenia-old history of our nation -- represent an epoch of great socialist achievements which opens up bright communist horizons, called by our people with gratitude and love for its inspirer and wise founder, the "Nicolae Ceausescu Era."

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed on several occasions that the major objectives for the homeland's socioeconomic progress are to optimally solve the complex problems that occur in the current and the future stages of a developing economy, science, and culture. These tasks are directly connected with the quality and efficiency of the work carried out by the party and state cadres and by the mass and civic organizations.

The activity of selecting, training, and promoting cadres in the period being examined was carried out under the direct leadership, guidance, and participation by the RCP secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu; this activity shows a qualitative, dynamic, and renewing evolution and is continuously improving, in accordance with the 13th RCP Congress objectives for our homeland's socioeconomic development. Based on Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recommendations and orientations, the RCP Central Committee Party and State Cadre Commission supported the activity of the party and state bodies and of the mass and civic organizations, aimed at improving the organization and management of the work to get acquainted with, select, train, and promote cadres.

Under consistent guidance by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, chairman of the RCP Central Committee Party and State Cadre Commission, actions were taken to implement the measures for increasing the role and the responsibility of the party bodies and organizations, and for more thoroughly applying the decisions of the RCP Central Committee and the laws of the country in the field of cadre activity.

The county party committees and the management of the mass organizations, ministries, and other central institutions took more responsible actions to improve the working style and method of the party and state bodies and of mass and civic organizations in the field of cadre activity.

In 1986, 13,851 cadres were promoted to offices from the nomenklatura of the party and state bodies; out of this number 1,319 to the party apparatus, 1,121 to mass organizations, 425 to the people's councils, and 10,986 to various economic sectors. These cadres were selected from the ranks of the best Communists, who have a thorough professional, political, and ideological training and who are devoted to the party, to the fundamental interests of the working people, and to the cause of socialism.

Today, 10,700 cadres are included in the nomenklatura of the RCP Central Committee and 194,235 cadres in the county, municipality, and town party committees; they represent a strong detachment of party and state activists and of mass organizations who show appropriate ability to fulfill -- in increasingly better conditions -- the tasks of high responsibility bestowed upon them in various fields where they carry out their activity.

The party bodies and organizations paid great attention to promoting to leading positions the best cadres from the ranks of workers, foremen, technicians, engineers, and other categories of working people in order to implement the principles and the objectives of the cadres policy. As a result of this, the proportion of cadres who come from the ranks of working people is 78.5 percent of the total amount of the party apparatus, 80.6 percent of the Union of Communist Youth [UCY], and 88.8 percent of the Trade Unions.

Based on the program adopted by the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee in 1983 on promoting women to positions of high responsibility, the county party committees, the management of the mass organizations, ministries, and central institutions took actions in 1986 to get acquainted with, select, train, and promote an increasingly greater number of women to responsibile positions. Thus, the proportion of women in the party apparatus is 26.3 percent compared with 20.4 percent in 1983; the proportion of women in the UCY and Trade Union apparatus is of 37.5 percent. Today, 1,547 women are secretaries and deputy secretaries of commune party organizations, as compared with 1,107 in 1983; an increase of 40 percent in this field can be noted.

Almost 80,000 women -- who have proper political and professional training -- have been included among the reserve cadres for positions in the nomenklatura of the county, municipality, and town party committees, with over 9,300 women included for positions in ministries and central institutions.

Results were also obtained in maintaining an adequate proportion in the number of older and younger cadres. Thus, 59.0 percent of the members of secretariat of the county, municipality, and town party committees are under the age of 45, and 34.0 percent of the total amount of party activists are under the age of 40. The total amount of managers of ministries and central institutions under the age of 50 is 38.9 percent, and 17.1 percent of the managers of industrial enterprises are under the age of 40. Therefore, conditions are created to use the acquired experience but also to shape new cadres capable of competently managing all the sectors of activity.

More intensive concern was shown for the multisided training and education of cadres aimed at raising their political, ideological, and professional training and at increasing their competence and responsibility in fulfilling their tasks.

The working visits, on-site examinations, and the frequent meetings Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, had with the party aktiv and the basic cadres in the fields of industry, agriculture, education, science, and culture were wonderful opportunities for political, patriotic, and revolutionary educaton, as well as for getting acquainted with these cadres and mobilizing them to implement the objectives of the plan for 1986 and for the whole 5 year plan period and the special programs established for various branches and fields of activity.

Today, 93.5 percent of the total number of RCP Central Committee activists and 89.9 percent of the total number of county, municipality, and town committee cadres are graduates or current students of the higher state education, and 97.6 percent of the total amount of the party apparatus are graduates or current students of political schools or courses. In 1986, a total of 9,100 cadres belonging to RCP and UCY bodies and apparatus, to trade unions, people's councils, and economic units finished the day and correspondence courses of the Party Academy for Social and Political Education and the courses of intercounty party schools; a significant number of cadres studied at the Political and Management University and other courses for perfecting their political and professional training.

In keeping with the requirements of the national economy's development, in 1986 the necessary amount of labor force was properly ensured by training and employing over 320,000 workers, foremen, technicians, and cadres with a higher education.

As a result of the measures and actions taken, one can assert today that our party has a valuable detachment of managing cadres in the party and state apparatus and within mass organizations, and economic, educational, and scientific research units; these cadres have a proper professional and political training and have experience in organizing and managing activities, while they responsibly work to fulfill the objectives established by the 13th RCP congress.

Examining the implementation of the party's cadres policy in light of the requirements formulated by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party general secretary, it must be stressed that some shortcomings have been noted in the activity of selecting, training, and promoting cadres carried out by the party bodies, mass organizations, and by the leaderships of ministries and central institutions; these shortcomings have had negative repercussions on the optimal implementation of certain targets stipulated in the plans and programs for the country's socioeconomic development.

The shortcomings that were still noted in knowing, selecting, and promoting cadres are also due to the lack of a constant and exacting control on the part of some party, state, and mass organizations over the way cadres with responsible tasks are acting to fulfill their tasks under the party and state decisions. The lack of control and exactingness of some party organizations and ministry leaderships made it possible that some people without appropriate professional training were employed in foreign trade through unprincipled interventions, a fact that negatively influenced the activity of working collectives in this area.

In the industrial enterprises where not all plan indicators were implemented and shortcomings were noted in the organizational framework of the production process, the work performed by some cadres was also lacking, their organizational and management capability was poor, and responsibility and exactingness was lacking; there were also signs of formalism and lack of justification for not appropriately fulfilling the tasks entrusted to them.

In the process of selecting, training, and promoting cadres, some party organizations and leaderships of ministries and central institutions did not become thoroughly acquainted with cadres in their activity at their place of work, in society, and within their families.

Some county party committees, leaderships of ministries and central institutions, as well as some party and state cadres commissions, and personnel departments have not taken proper action to firmly apply the provisions of the Law No 12 of 1971 on employing and promoting personnel from state socialist units; in some cases one could note superficiality and formalism in the commissions for employing and promoting personnel on the basis of contest. [paragraph continues]

Additionally, vacant positions were not always made public within legally stipulated deadlines and often the commissions resorted too often to transferring personnel or examining one single candidate.

Shortcomings in the cadre selection and promotion also exist because the reserve of cadres does not always meet the requirements for promoting the best cadres in terms of number and qualifications. Some county party committees, ministries, and central institutions have not paid due attention to including into the reserve cadres an appropriate number of women and to ensuring their proper training in conformity with the program adopted by the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee.

Some ministries and central institutions have not properly applied the principles of cadre rotation. Thus, 26 percent of cadres holding leadership positions in ministries and central institutions have worked in the same position for more than 10 years; in industrial centrals the share of such cadres is 21 percent. Taking into consideration this situation and the fact that some cadre activity has become routine, shows signs of superficiality, and lacks interest in political and professional training, which exerts a negative influence on the fulfillment of economic and social tasks, it is necessary to firmly observe the party provisions and the country's laws in connection with cadres rotation and with ensuring a constant record of them so that they can be controlled and helped with their multifaceted training. Implementing the requirements of the new agrarian revolution makes it necessary for all responsible people in state and cooperative agricultural units and all party bodies and organizations to take firm action to ensure a proper distribution of specialized cadres in all sectors of activity.

Many of the shortcomings obvious in the cadres activity could have been avoided if all party bodies and organizations, the party-state cadres commissions, the personnel directorates, sections, and departments had exerted a more exacting control over the way in which highly qualified cadres are employed and used so that they may carry out their activity mainly in the production process. Some cadres holding responsible positions in the party leadership and in the leadership of ministries and central institutions have not directly concerned themselves with becoming acquainted with the most suitable cadres so that they can be promoted, nor have they regularly sent in reports to the party organization on how the activity regarding the party's cadres policy is being carried out. The personnel-education directorates and departments in ministries and industrial centrals have not taken responsible action to perfect the work style and methods; some of them still continue their red tape activity by issuing numerous documents and reports to the detriment of concrete activity aimed at becoming acquainted with people.

To unflinchingly implement the guidelines and recommendations made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, regarding enhancing the role of cadres in the scientific organization and leadership of society, in fulfilling the goals of the eighth 5-Year Plan, implementing the special and priority programs adopted, and regarding the need to further perfect the activity of the party and state bodies, and of the mass and civic organizations in the area of the cadres policy, the following measures shall be taken:

-- The county party committees, the leaderships of mass organizations, of ministries and central institutions must take action to ensure that all cadres of the party-state bodies and apparatus, and of mass and civic organizations become acquainted with and firmly apply the party decisions and state laws, the theses, guidelines, and recommendations of exceptional theoretical and practical importance included in the speeches made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general, and dealing with the organization and leadership of the activity of implementing the party's cadres policy.

-- The activity of selecting, training, promoting, and educating cadres must be a constant concern of the party bodies, the leaderships of ministries and central departments, and of all leadership cadres who must show a sense of great responsibility, objectiveness, and principledness in strictly applying the political, professional, and moral criteria stipulated in the party decisions and legal regulations regarding the assignment of positions.

-- The party organizations and bodies must ensure the proper operation of democratic bodies, so that -- within the system of collective leadership -- the working people's councils and the managerial councils should report on and be responsible for their own activity to the general meetings, and should examine and adopt measures to improve the activity of replacing those cadres who have not fulfilled their duties properly.

-- The county party committees, ministry, institutions, and industrial department leaders must be more exacting when employing and promoting the most capable cadres by proper political and professional training and with experience in the production process -- those cadres who have proven exactingness and responsibility in implementing their duties; who have proven receptiveness and struggle for what is new; and who are appreciated for their honesty, moral integrity, and their modesty. We must ensure the firm application of the legal provisions and decisions regarding the promotion of leadership cadres in the state and economic apparatus on the basis of contests; all necessary measures must be taken that this contest is properly organized so formalism and the tendency toward subjectivism and favoritism is firmly eliminated. The legal provisions regarding the training period, the time of verifying the knowledge and aptitude of the new employees and of guiding and assisting them in practice, in their job, with a view to confirming them in the position entrusted to them must be applied consistently.

-- In order to take most efficient action to implement the targets of the scientific-technical revolution and of the new agrarian revolution, to implement the programs for modernizing technologies and scientifically organize the production process, and to improve the qualitative and technical standard of all products, party bodies and organizations, and economic centrals and institutions must work for better distribution and utilization of specialized cadres in basic sectors of production and scientific research, so that each one makes an increased contribution to the activity in the area in which he works and can prove his capabilities.

-- To develop the revolutionary spirit, increase exactingness and responsibility in the fulfillment of tasks, to stimulate initiative, and strengthen discipline, the party bodies must continue to ensure with great consistency that party and state activists and all cadres, irrespective of their positions, report regularly on how they perform their duty, and how they struggle and succeed in ensuring the implementation of the party decisions and the country's laws in their field of activity.

-- Firm measures must be taken to ensure that the law provisions and the party's decisions regarding the cadres rotation principle in all areas are applied by making sure that some cadres are transferred from one sector to another in keeping with the requirements to imprint a revolutionary, renewing, militant, and exacting spirit in fulfilling the tasks in all areas.

To completely implement the provisions of the program adopted by the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee regarding selecting and promoting women to responsible positions, the leaderships of ministries and central institutions must intensify their activity of becoming acquainted with them and fashioning them by including a greater number of women into the cadres reserves at all levels.

— Programs for promoting women to responsible positions and for ensuring conditions for their political and professional training must be revised and completed by 30 April 1987.

— The bureaus of the county party committees must examine, by the end of the first semester of 1987, the quality, competence, and efficiency of the activity carried out by the specialized apparatus of the county, municipal, and city people's councils, and must ensure of those cadre promotion with thorough specialized knowledge, with appropriate political training, with experience in their areas of activity, and characterized by an irreproachable moral conduct.

— To meet the requirements of the new agrarian revolution, the county party committees, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Education and Instruction, and the Ministry of Labor shall ensure properly specialized cadres for all agricultural units, especially for production farms and machinery sections.

— To meet the current and future requirements of cadres in all sectors the party bodies, the ministries, central institutions, and mass and civic organizations must improve their activity to constantly complete and renew cadres reserves by paying special attention to incorporating in them the best workers, foremen, technicians, engineers, economists, and other working people who have a good political and professional training, who have prospects for being promoted, and who are up to the criteria established by the party decisions and the country's laws.

— The party bodies, the ministries, and mass and civic organizations shall examine — annually or whenever needed — the quality of reserve cadres and shall establish tangible measure to train them in schools and party courses, to mobilize them for the activity of control and guidance, for examination and study work, and for the organization of practical actions which will develop their organizational spirit and ensure their gaining experience for their future activities.

— The country party committees, the leaderships of mass organizations, of ministries, and central institutions shall take more determined action to improve the training of newly appointed cadres and to make sure that they are thoroughly familiar with our party's and state's domestic and foreign policy, with the tasks set forth and recommendations made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general, and with the decisions, laws, decrees, and guidelines on which the activity in their work area is based.

— The Cadres Section of the RCP Central Committee shall guide and assist the party bodies, the mass and civic organizations, and the leaderships of ministries and central institutions in their activity aimed at unflinchingly implementing the party decisions and the state laws on selecting, training, and promoting cadres with a proper political and professional training in all areas, who work with dedication and responsibility to fulfill all the tasks entrusted to them, and who are characterized by dignified family and society behavior.

On the basis of the recommendations made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general, the party bodies and organizations, and mass and civic organizations shall carry out persevering activity aimed at the revolutionary education of cadres in the spirit of the party discipline and the norms of socialist ethics and equity to strengthen their responsibility for fulfilling the tasks entrusted to them. The revolutionary, communist spirit reflected in the concrete results achieved in applying the party decisions and the country's laws, along with intransigence toward shortcomings and the capability to eliminate them should be a decisive criterion in assessing the quality of cadres.

MIKULIC ADDRESSES BRIONI SHIPBUILDERS ON ECONOMY

LD121046 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1556 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] Brioni, 11 Apr (TANJUG) -- The problems of the shipbuilding industry show that only by having the whole country join forces can we find solutions to the major problems that have appeared in our economy. We must therefore organize ourselves so that we jointly carry the risk and share what we earn. This was stated by Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, in talks in Brioni with representatives of shipbuilders and shippers. Taking part in the work of this meeting were Ivo Vrandecic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Antun Milovic, president of the Croat Executive Council; Nenad Krekic, federal secretary for foreign trade; Mustafa Pljakic, chairman of the Federal Committee for Transportation and Communications; and others.

Speaking about the need for joint activity, Mikulic underlined that it is not a question of violating the sovereignty of the republics and provinces, nor the integrity of the municipalities, but of the basic need to pool together on an economic basis and jointly overcome the difficulties that confront us. According to Mikulic, awareness of this is growing very slowly and this may be a greater problem than the limited material possibilities that society faces. This means that we must jointly find solutions in shipbuilding, the construction of roads, the Brotherhood and Unity highway, the Adriatic highway and other arterial roads. If we unite and accept joint programs, then we will find solutions. However, if this does not happen, we will have even greater problems, stressed Mikulic; because then everyone would be working for himself and we will again be faced with the problem of everyone being concerned only with his own interests.

Mikulic stressed that it is necessary to strengthen the awareness that together we can achieve a lot, even that which at first seems very difficult and unattainable. Unfortunately, in the economy little attention is paid to this voice speaking of the need for the pooling of resources, and among the public other ideas are more prevalent, said Mikulic.

The businessmen present supported this idea and stressed in their talks that it is essential that all factors in the country unite to resolve the problems of shipbuilding and find the resources for this.

Prior to the talks on Brioni, the president of the FEC had a meeting in Pula in Uljanik's new club house with businessmen from the Pula and other Istrian communes, most of whom were tourist-trade workers. After being acquainted with the current problems of tourism in Istria and the Rijeka region, the FEC president said that tourism should be given support and that this is one of the priorities. But, he added, it is not right to expect stimulatory measures to be equated with exports of goods, which are faced with protectionist and other barriers, which tourism does not encounter in its business operations despite the fact that it is faced with strong competition.

Turning to the demands for stimulation in the tourism business, Mikulic stressed that the FEC will not accept such incentives which would be a return to the earlier foreign exchange "underpinning". The FEC, has, however, agreed to tolerate overstepping of limits for the completion of the construction of hotel and tourist facilities until July this year. [paragraph continues]

However, in this connection he warned that everyone must understand that the time has passed for the building of facilities without the funds being secured in advance. In fact, we must abandon the system of inflationary financing, stressed Mikulic. It is said, he continued, that the FEC is responsible for the growing inflation and that it is being criticized for this. Meanwhile, everyone is interested in the prices for his own products being adjusted upwards. Decisions are made in thousands of places in Yugoslavia on appropriations of funds in the economy, in 9,500 basis organizations of associated labor decisions are made on prices. The president of the FEC confirmed that there exist sources of grey money that encourages and creates inflation. This is why we must all be jointly more responsible and everyone must bear his part of the responsibility, stressed Mikulic.

At the end of his speech Mikulic turned to the law on overall earnings and in particular to accusations that income is being reduced. On this point he stressed that income had become unrealistic, and if we want a realistic economy, then we must reduce income to realistic limits. Now some are saying that funds are disappearing into business funds. How can the businessman be concerned about resources going into funds that can be controlled and which should facilitate the strengthening and not the weakening of the economy? Mikulic concluded his speech by saying that the FEC is firmly resolved to encourage and support the export economy and will not desist from this nor from the application of realistic economic categories, but it will see, he said, at the end of the periodical accounting period at what sort of pace this should be further implemented.

FEC DISAGREES WITH PROPOSED PRICING POLICY

AU140811 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] (TANJUG) -- At its session yesterday the FEC did not approve joint elements for determining the price of electricity, coal, and railroad transporation. The FEC's main objection is that the joint elements that were worked out did not take into account the existence of any upper price limits which would be based on the world price level. The proposed joint elements and the determination of the price of electricity were dominated by cost factors. The joint elements for determining the price of railroad transportation have been worked out inadequately or not at all.

The FEC also discussed a report on the removal of the disparity in the prices of electricity, coal, and natural gas.

HASANI CHAIRS PRESIDENCY SESSION KOSOVO

LD101027 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1553 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Apr (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency, at a session held on 8 April under the chairmanship of President Sinan Hasani, examined the realization of "measures and actions for the implementation of the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium from 5 March 1986 on the political and security situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province [SAP] of Kosovo."

The general sociopolitical activity initiated by the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium was widely supported by the majority of working people, citizens, and members of all the nations and nationalities, sociopolitical organizations, and state organs in Kosovo. The adoption of the conclusions and intensive activity aimed at their implementation were reported to have created a more favorable political climate in Kosovo. [paragraph continues]

Organized socialist forces in Kosovo are showing a greater degree of readiness and responsibility with regard to tackling the problems in a concrete way and eliminating verbalism and forumlike work more rapidly. The adoption of operative programs for the realization of the conclusions of the Presidency and the Presidium by social subjects at all the levels of social organization and the establishment of priority tasks, those who carry them out, deadlines, and methods of realization, marked the beginning of more thorough, concrete, and efficient action in many spheres of society. There is a more organized and more responsible approach to the implementation of tasks and duties, as well as the elimination of weaknesses, failures, and inconsistencies present, aimed at a more rapid normalization of the situation in Kosovo.

This activity contributed to the increasing renouncement of forumlike work and more successful realization of a coordinated activity of political and state organs.

The intensified efforts and responsibility of organized socialist forces and state organs for as consistent as possible observance of constitutional laws and freedoms of citizens contributed to efforts to restore and consolidate confidence in these organs and improve general conditions for greater security of all the citizens of the SAP of Kosovo and further afield.

The adoption of the measures and actions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium was followed by a series of organizational, cadre, and other measures with the aim to train state organs in the province and municipalities to carry out the duties established by the constitution concerning the protection of rights, freedoms, security, and equality of all the nations and nationalities in the SAP of Kosovo. In this respect important changes were made in the organizational and cadre training of the corresponding organs of power in the province. Special attention was devoted to the training of municipal administrative and legislative organs, because these are the organs the citizens are in contact with when realizing their rights. Especially important are the results achieved in the work of the organs of state security and their training.

In order to overcome the weaknesses which had arisen, initiatives were taken and people were encouraged to change the situation more rapidly, while in the course of actual work the tackling numerous concrete problems was intensified. The legislative and administrative organs in Kosovo are helped in this by the corresponding organs of the federation, the republics, and Vojvodina.

The SAP of Kosovo passed amendments and addenda to the law on buying and selling real estate, the law on housing relations, the criminal law of Kosovo, and the law of offenses. During 1986, courts in Kosovo were considerably more active and, despite an increase in the number of cases received, the number of pending cases decreased by 25,000, as compared to 1985. The activity of legislative organs and the administration of Kosovo yielded positive results with regard to prosecution and sentencing of perpetrators of so-called political crimes. These cases, as well as the ones in which parties belonged to different nationalities, were given priority, and proceedings were carried out efficiently. Also, activity to unmask and suppress Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism was intensified.

The Presidency pointed out that, despite the results achieved, there is still not enough efficiency in the work of state organs in Kosovo, especially the ones in contact with citizens who turn to them for the protection of their personal and ownership rights. The point was also made that individual organs have not taken advantage of their legal authorization to the extent the situation in Kosovo requires -- above all, for creating an atmosphere of greater safety and confidence for citizens in their work.

The Presidency stressed that work should be continued on undertaking measures and activities to improve the accuracy and efficiency of the work of Kosovo state organs in all areas, particularly with regard to the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins from the SAP of Kosovo.

Special attention at the SFRY Presidency was drawn to the fact that the measures and activities undertaken to halt of the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo did not yield the expected results. The emigration is continuing, bringing the number of emigrated citizens of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities to 2,500 in 1986. In the forthcoming period, resolving this problem will be one of the most important tasks of all the social and state organs in the SAP of Kosovo, the SR of Serbia, and the country as a whole.

The continuation of the process of the return of the Serbs and Montenegrins to Kosovo was assessed as positive. In the last few years 2,714 citizens of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities returned and 80 percent of those fit for work are employed. The measures of the state organs and organizations of associated labor in Kosovo greatly contributed to this, and it is vital to continue the intensive action in this respect.

The SFRY Assembly's acceptance in principle of the idea for a Yugoslav program to halt the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo requires a realistic examination of possibilities and measures which would represent the basic content of the program. It also requires recognition and the most direct contact with the adopted measures for the speediest development of Kosovo.

In the sphere of education and child rearing, science, and culture, activities were undertaken to implement tasks resulting from the measures and actions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Critical analysis was carried out on all the important questions of the realization of the ideological function of education and child rearing, and the process of ideopolitical differentiation was intensified. It was stated that measures are being taken to change the program of some of the teaching disciplines. A number of textbooks and other literature burdened with nationalist and other unacceptable contents have been removed from use.

However, some tasks have not been fully completed, and there is an insufficiently critical and vigorous approach to treating and analyzing issues in the sphere of education, science, and culture in some environments. In addition, there have been delays in recognizing and preparing solutions for some concrete questions in the sphere of education, science, and culture, which were identified by the measures and actions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Concrete efforts were also exerted in the direction of ensuring objective information on Kosovo, through various forms of ideopolitical activity. However, some information media from Kosovo still come out with one-sided information, sensationalism, and dramatization of the situation, while the results achieved by organized socialist forces in Kosovo are not sufficiently reaffirmed. The public media should give greater support to the concrete activity aimed at changing the situation, as well as to the results achieved so far, but also have a critical approach toward confusion or resistance.

The Presidency also noted that an unfavorable economic situation has a considerable effect on the stabilizaton of the situation and more effective resolving of accumulated problems in Kosovo. It was also noted that the activity of organized socialist forces in Kosovo and the country as a whole yield positive results in the sphere of pooling labor and resources, but that in practice there is still a lack of coordination between political orientations and concrete action. The Presidency pointed out that, despite the results achieved, there is a vital need for greater and more active involvement of authorized organs in the province and Serbia, other socialist republics, and Vojvodina, in the direction of establishing concrete measures to intensify the process of pooling labor and resources and speed up other established and agreed on measures and actions.

Supporting the efforts and activities of organized socialist forces in Kosovo aimed at the realization of the conclusions and measures of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the Presidency stressed that in the coming period the conclusions will represent a basis for vigorous elimination of established irregularities, failures, and weaknesses of organs and individuals in Kosovo, and also for the stabilization of social and political events in this province. In the situation where hostile forces continue to carry out concealed and even public activity, where the heritage of indoctrination with Albanian nationalism is still strongly present, where intranational relations are still burdened with countrerevolutionary actions of Albanian nationalists, and where the activity of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism is on the increase, it is vital to continue vigorous efficient and concrete action of all the organized socialist forces in Kosovo, with the help of and support from social factors in Serbia and Yugoslavia as a whole. Without losing hope it is necessary to continue with intensive and comprehensive activity of authorized federal, republican, and provincial organs until the final completion of all the tasks aimed at changing the general situation, primarily at halting the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins and ensuring return of those who wish to come back to Kosovo.

CONFERENCE DISCUSSES KOSOVO POLJE SITUATION

LD131944 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1448 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Kosovo Polje, 13 April -- Despite the activity of the LC, the political situation in Kosovo Polje is still complex. It is weighed down by the activity of Albanian nationalists and irredentists, cool intranational relations, and emigration by the Serbs and Montenegrins. These statements, noted at today's session of the conference of the LC of Kosovo Polje, were given added weight by the information that 147 Serbs and Montenegrins had emigrated from here last year and that 43 intranational incidents had been noted during the same period.

Attention was drawn to the fact that an attempt was being made to take advantage of the dissatisfaction among the citizens by Serb and Montenegrin nationalists who, it was said, abetted by the activity of the bourgeois right, were persistently speaking in favor of collective emigration from Kosovo. It was also said that in Kosovo Polje on 10 April an attempt was made by a handful of Serbs and Montenegrins to assemble together to spread misinformation about the alleged arrest of one of their compatriots. After talking to sociopolitical workers, they calmly dispersed. The demand was made during the debate that supporters of collective emigration should be named and accounts with them settled because, it was stressed, "we do not require any latter-day Carnojevics."

Azem Vlasi, president of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the LC of Kosovo, particularly insisted on a differentiated approach to the evaluation of the political situation. He pleaded for real problems to be separated from nonexistent ones, or those that had been "exaggerated," and for criticism to be separated from carping criticism. Previously, he said, there had been people in Kosovo and in the LC, and even in its leadership, who looked approvingly on the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins from this province. There was a protracted, exhaustive evaluation of the reasons for that process. However, now, and despite the fact that the process has not been arrested yet, a great deal is being done to prevent it -- both in the LC and in the awareness of ordinary people that this is a shared misfortune that brings evil to everyone. The Serbs and Montenegrins who emigrate from Kosovo for the reason that they will allegedly do better together with "brother" Serbs are wrong, added Vlasi, and the Albanians who want to see only their compatriots around them are wrong, too. It is not understood that in that case Kosovo would have been turned into a separate national basis which would experience total isolation. This is why an auction to determine to whom Kosovo belongs cannot be permitted: Kosovo is both Albanian and Serb and Montenegrin; it belongs to all the nations and nationalities living there.

Referring to the situation in Kosovo Polje, Azem Vlasi stressed that this area cannot be identified with Serb and Montenegrin nationalism, and that it has a past of which we can be proud. However, warned Vlasi, there are individuals in this environment who encourage collective emigration; say life in Kosovo is pointless; receive advice from, and even establish contacts with, circles belonging to the bourgeois right.

BELGRADE TU COUNCIL DISCUSSES INTERVENTION LAWS

LD131833 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1422 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Apr (TANJUG) -- As a direct consequence of the application of the FEC's intervention measures, 19 work stoppages took place in 15 Belgrade basic organizations of associated labor with 1,500 workers taking part. These figures were presented at today's session of the Belgrade City Trade Union Council with a remark that in about 50 other basic organizations problems were to be expected in connection with personal incomes.

The Belgrade Trade Union Council stresses that the intervention laws were introduced as an emergency and as a reaction to the fact that, in real terms, personal incomes were rising faster than labor productivity. However, the council believes that personal spending was not the principal and sole cause of growing inflation and reduced accumulation. It is a well-known fact that personal incomes comprise only 11 percent of the total income. According to Predrag Petrovic, member of the Belgrade City Trade Union Council Presidium, the inflation rate is also exacerbated by unprofitable investment and overall noneconomic spending. Our work will be futile for as long as we do not strike at the root of the problem: Declining personal incomes will affect work motivation while inflation will continue to rise, Petrovic said.

The effects of the FEC's intervention measures are already noticable. Under the law on recovery and closing down of basic organizations of associated labor, any organization that fails to cover its losses by 30 June will be declared bankrupt. The same fate is awaiting those basic organizations that fail to eliminate illiquidity within 120 days. A total of 121 basic organizations of associated labor recorded losses in their annual balance sheets. The Social Accountancy Service has warned that 38 firms with 16,000 workers are already in a critical situation. Over the last 3 months, 100 basic organizations have had their drawing accounts blocked. No one is against real economic criteria but the question is whether people can withstand everything at the same time. The city's trade unions are unanimous about the need to enforce the law consistently. However, it was stressed, its timing could have been better. It is not right to wait for a firm to go bankrupt and then react or expect officials to wave their magic wands.

ISTRIAN RASA COAL MINERS CONTINUE STRIKE

LD132323 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0956 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Labin, 13 Apr (TANJUG) -- The work stoppage by miners at the Istrian Rasa coal mines, which began on the afternoon of 8 April at Turjak mine, is still going on. Over 1,000 miners are still refusing to work, sticking with their demand for a 100 percent increase in the value of work points from the start of the year, and of another 50 percent from 1 March.

Nor do they accept the proposal for a correction in personal incomes to be examined on the basis of production indices at the end of this month, following a review of the 3-month results of operations, measured by the growth in income.

In addition, the demand for a meeting with leaders from republican or federal organs is being pressed increasingly. Last year, a work stoppage occurred at the Istrian Rasa mines which lasted 1 day. The miners called off the strike after talks with republican leaders and after their demand for a 60 percent increase in personal incomes had been met.